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WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

A MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORT FROM THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AS TO THE RIGHT TO RE-ELECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The most important occurrence of the day in the Senate was the presentation of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, through Mr. Morton, its Chairman, upon the subject of electing a President, *pro tem.*, of the Senate. There is a unanimous report that the President *pro tem.* is an officer of the Senate, the same as the Clerk or Sergeant-at-arms, and may be elected at one term and serve into a new one, without a re-election, if the Vice President does not appear; and a majority report that the Senate may remove him at any time and elect another, no matter whether the Vice President appears or not. A minority, Messrs. Cooper and Merrimon, (Democrats) differ from the majority as to the right to re-elect, and say that after the President *pro tem.* has been elected at one session, if the Vice President for any reason fails to appear at the next, the Senate has no power to change the previously elected President, and that he is the presiding officer until the Vice President appears. The committee say, in effect, that Mr. Ferry is the President *pro tem.* and may or may not be continued in the office, as the Senate wills. The adoption of the report will be an expression that no new election is necessary, and armed with with this argument Mr. Ferry's friends may be able to keep him in the office. The Democratic Senators, both on the committee and in the Senate, very generally hold that Mr. Ferry cannot be disturbed in the office, and there is a probability that a number of the leading Republican lawyers have the same opinion.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR MR. RANDALL'S AMNESTY BILL—THE INFLATIONISTS OF THE HOUSE DEFEATED—DILATORY MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRATS—THE TROUBLES ALONG THE TEXAN BORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—To-day Mr. Blaine offered a substitute for the Amnesty bill introduced by Mr. Randall, which will be taken up next week. Mr. Randall's bill proposes an amnesty restoring everybody who was engaged in the rebellion to citizenship, without condition of any kind. Mr. Blaine proposes by his substitute to remove the disabilities of all persons, with the single exception of Jefferson Davis, on their taking a prescribed oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. The sole issue will be whether an oath to defend the Constitution from foreign and domestic enemies shall be required. Mr. Randall indicated a purpose to move a suspension of the rules, which will cut off opportunities to vote on amendments, and unless he changes his purpose he will force the House to pass his bill or no Amnesty bill at all.

The inflationists of the House made a demonstration to-day which served to exhibit their weakness, and should convince them of the folly of attempting to resist the progress of specie resumption. Mr. Rea, (Democrat,) of Missouri, introduced a resolution declaring, as the opinion of the House, that the contraction of the currency, in the manner and to the extent it has been made, has been detrimental to the interests of the country, and that no further contraction should be allowed. The House divided on seconding the previous question and decided against it by a vote of 54 to 122. Mr. Kelley was the most prominent of the Republicans, and Mr. Holman of the Democrats, who voted with the minority. The yeas and nays were refused, only nineteen rising to second the call. The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Inflationists are generally afraid to commit themselves at present.

The proposition made by Mr. Randall, in behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, that the House adjourn till Monday, called down upon him a severe rebuke from Mr. Fernando Wood. Mr. Randall explained that the committee wanted till Monday to get one or two bills ready to present to the House. Mr. Wood said there had been two weeks' vacation, and expressed a decided opinion that the committee ought to have had something ready in that time. There was no such instance on record as a demand for time after four weeks of the session in order to consider bills in committee. Mr. Hale took occasion to point out that last year the House had not only received important bills from the committee, but had passed the Naval bill and sent it to the Senate. Mr. Wood thought this emphasized the necessity for the House to go to work. Mr. Randall explained that the bills were being very carefully scrutinized this year, with the view to reducing them without interfering with the operations of the Government, and implied they had a difficult task, requiring unusual time. Mr. Hereford agreed with the gentleman from New-York. Mr. Morrison, the leader of the House, came to Mr. Randall's assistance, and the adjournment was voted—yeas, 111; nays, 72. Mr. Wood was right in saying this action was unprecedented. Never in the history of the House has a month been so utterly frittered away. The majority has not only not taken any action, but has proposed nothing. In this respect the Democrats deserved a more sweeping rebuke than the Athenians received from Demosthenes, when he charged them with a lack of patriotism, in the long contest with Philip, because they proposed a great many important measures without determining upon any of them. The Democratic House does not even propose anything.

A pretty lively debate arose over a resolution offered by Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, providing for the appointment of a special committee of five to inquire into the troubles on the Texas border. Mr. Holman wanted the matter referred to the Military Committee, but Mr. Mills, of Texas, made an appeal to the House against such reference, saying that the matter was one affecting not alone the lives and property of the people of Texas, but the peaceful relations of the United States and Mexico. Texas has nearly one thousand miles of frontier border exposed to marauding Mexicans and savage Indians, and all previous appeals made for protection to the Military Committee had brought no response. Mr. Frye asked Mr. Mills whether the desired protection could be given his people if the proposal to reduce the Army was carried out, to which Mills replied that that proposition would not receive a single vote from the State of Texas. Mr. Reagan and other members from Texas also advocated the resolution, which was finally adopted.

A number of resolutions of inquiry were passed during the day, among them being one calling upon the Secretary of War for the names, use, and allowances of Army officers in the service of foreign countries; asking the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the names of all stockholders in national banks, with the number of shares held by each; instructing an inquiry, by committee, into the sale of property for taxes in the District of Columbia, the cost of advertising, and other expenses of collecting taxes, and directing a general inquiry into alleged frauds upon Indians.

The Senate cannot undertake much useful labor till the House shall have sent over the appropriation bills, but it will spend the time, as one Senator remarked, in ornamental work till it has a chance to engage in something substantial. There was a very interesting debate to-day on the subject of finance, but, of course, it will be fruitless, as there is no serious purpose, in either house, to enact any financial legislation whatever this session. Mr. Morton's resolutions will soon come up, and the report on the case of Mr. Ferry will afford an opportunity for debate. It looks now as though another month would pass before Congress will be settled down to its necessary work.

It is understood that there will be a request made within a day or two from the Interior Department for an appropriation for supplies at the Red Cloud Agency. It seems that owing, partly at least, to the large number of Indians visiting that agency during the last Summer, particularly during the time the Black Hills negotiations were in progress, there was an unusual demand for supplies, and the appropriation will be exhausted in a few weeks. The deficiency asked for will be $150,000.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE TIME AND PLACE OF HOLDING THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—THE QUESTION OF LOCALITY AN OPEN ONE—SEVERAL CITIES ANXIOUS TO SECURE THE HONOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Republican Committee which meets here a week from to-day to fix a time and place for holding the National Republican Convention will have to consider the claims of seven or eight cities desiring to be designated. The choice will, without doubt, fall upon either Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New-York, Washington, or Saratoga Springs. There are no expressions from members of the committee which show that a majority, or perhaps any very large number, have decided preferences. The question of location is therefore an open one, to be the subject of real and not pretended consideration. Outside the committee there is a large preference expressed in favor of Philadelphia, because politicians and delegates will desire to attend the convention and visit the Exposition at the same time. From what has been heard from the West, it seems that that section would generally prefer Philadelphia or New-York to Chicago. The citizens of Philadelphia will not, however, make any formal request of the committee, but only say they will be glad to welcome the convention and provide for its entertainment if the committee decide to have it held in that city. It is probable that New-York City may have the convention by making some particular effort for it, as those who prefer Philadelphia would be satisfied with the designation of the former, because of the convenience with which they could visit the latter. Saratoga Springs is regarded as an excellent place for the convention because of its ample hotel accommodations and its freedom from the interferences with business incident to a large city like New-York. If a Western city should be selected, Cleveland would be preferred to Cincinnati, and Chicago probably above all. As to the time when the convention will be called, there is still more indefiniteness. It will probably not be called at a reasonably early date, certainly not before the middle of June. Washington people are moving to present their request for the convention, but there is little prospect that this city will enter very strongly into the competition. But for the Centennial Exhibition the convention would undoubtedly be held in some Western city.

CONGRESS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF FURNISHING THE COMMISSIONERS THE AID ASKED FOR—AN APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Select Committee of the House of Representatives, to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the Centennial celebration of American Independence, as also the memorial of the United States Centennial Commission, and the Centennial Board of Finance, praying the Congress of the United States to furnish material aid for the completion of the preparations for said celebration, to-day submitted their report, in which among other things they say, that according to the financial statement made Dec. 1, 1875, $5,224,850 have been subscribed and secured to this Centennial fund, and it is shown in the same statement that $1,537,000 in addition will be needed to carry out the contracts for the buildings and complete the other general preparations, so that the buildings may be opened on the 10th of May next free from debt. Trusting to the receipts to pay the expenses of the administration, and other current charges the committee can see no reason to doubt the sufficiency of the allowance. The smallest number of visitors which can reasonably be anticipated will be sufficient for this purpose. But above all this are the reasons growing out of the international character of the Exhibition. When the question of material aid was before the last Congress some went so far as to deny entirely this international feature, and to maintain that the Government was in no way involved in the results, so far as related to foreign nations. But that position is wholly untenable now, for since that time the President by direction of Congress has extended a respectful and cordial invitation to other nations to participate in this celebration and Exhibition, and this invitation has been accepted by those nations without exception, in a manner truly flattering to the American Government and people. We quote but one, to indicate the spirit of kindness which pervades them all. The Emperor of Russia directs his Minister to say that "He has deemed it agreeable to the traditions of friendship which have always existed between Russia and the United States to accept the cordial invitation from the Cabinet of Washington to take part in a national solemnity for commemorating one of the grandest facts in the history of humanity." Congress having declared in 1871 that an international exhibition was a fitting mode of celebrating the completion of the first century of our national existence, having provided by law that this exhibition should be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, having by various other acts reasserted the international character of the celebration, the President having invited foreign powers in the name of the United States, and those powers having accepted the invitation, not from the managers of the exhibition, but from the Government, and made preparations to send their treasures of art, their trophies of industrial skill, and the products of their soil and mines, the good name of the United States will justly suffer by a failure to make suitable provision for the accommodation of the nation's guests. Whatever difference of opinion may at one time have existed upon this subject, there now remains to the United States, in the opinion of the committee, but one honorable course, and that to furnish such adequate buildings as foreign nations have a right to expect, and such as will comport with the dignity of this Government. No more sacred obligation than this now rests upon this country, and it seems to the committee that, inasmuch as the United States contributed large sums of money in aid of the exhibitions at London, Paris, and Vienna, there should be no hesitation in making a similar appropriation for an enterprise in honor of the birth of our own Republic, and the committee are quite sure that American citizens would feel their pride and pleasure in the event greatly marred by the consciousness that while other nations from all parts of the globe have contributed largely to promote the Centennial celebration of American independence, our own Government refused its aid. The committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill which accompanies the report appropriating $1,500,000 in the manner specified.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

REAR ADMIRAL REYNOLDS' REPORT—TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A report has been received from Rear Admiral Reynolds, commanding the United States fleet at the Asiatic station. That officer reports his arrival on Nov. 27, on board the flag ship Tennessee, at the port of Nagasaki, Japan, after a short passage from Shanghai. Affairs are reported as quiet at Tien-Tsin, the Margary affair having passed from discussion. Before leaving Shanghai information was received of the death of Minister Avery, and as no consular officer was available, Admiral Reynolds announces the detail of Lieut. H. W. Lyon, of the Admiral's staff, to accompany the remains of the late Minister to San Francisco. The body was then daily expected at Shanghai from Tien-Tsin, whence it would be conveyed to the United States steamer Monocacy.

Capt. R. B. Lowry is ordered as executive officer at the naval station at New-London, Conn. Lieut. Commander D. C. Woodrow is ordered to report as executive officer of the Manhattan, at Pensacola, Fla. Ensigns E. B. Underwood and William P. Halsey are to report for duty on board the Mahopac, on their arrival at Pensacola, Fla. Ensigns J. P. Underwood and Albert Mertz are ordered to the Ajax, at Pensacola, Fla. Ensign J. C. Cresap is detached from the Supply, and ordered to the Manhattan, at Pensacola, Fla. Ensign James M. Wight is taken from the coast survey and ordered to the Saugus, at Pensacola, Fla.

RAILWAY WAR IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE PENNSYLVANIA AND BOUND BROOK LINES—CHARGED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

A railroad fight has been begun about one mile west of Hopewell, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and about twelve miles from Trenton, N. J. For some time past the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company have been endeavoring to lay a "frog" at that point, so as to enable their trains to cross the tracks of the Pennsylvania Company, but this the latter were determined to prevent them from doing. Accordingly they have had a locomotive stationed there for months past, with instructions to the engineer to keep running over the point where the frog was desired to be laid. This locomotive was guarded by a force of men, who kept watch night and day. Occasionally it had to be run on a side track to allow trains on the Belvidere Division to pass. This necessity gave the Bound Brook men an opportunity to make a stragetical movement, which they took advantage of. Yesterday morning, just after the 7:15 train on the Belvidere Road had passed, 150 men, who had been concealed in ambush, rushed and succeeded in obstructing the track with ties and iron rails so that the Pennsylvania locomotive could not return from the siding. They then piled obstructions on the track of the Belvidere Division on the side from which they expected reinforcements would be sent to the enemy. A construction train loaded with sleepers then appeared, and they were piled up on the tracks, with iron rails for braces. They neglected, however, to cut the telegraph wires, and a dispatch was immediately sent to Millstone for reinforcements for the Pennsylvania men. Locomotive No. 750 was dispatched and the engineer instructed to charge his locomotive into any obstructions he might meet, looking out only for the safety of himself and his men. Before his arrival the Bound Brook party had succeeded in getting the frog laid across one track and had run a locomotive up to it, so as to hold possession. Locomotive No. 750 came up slowly until within a few feet, when the valves were thrown wide open, and she charged into the obstructions. The sleepers were scattered in every direction, and the two locomotives became interlocked so that they cannot be separated without the consent of both parties. They were both thrown from the track by the collision. The Pennsylvania Company sent two other locomotives to the scene, and large gangs of men. The Bound Brook Company also sent large gangs of men, and yesterday afternoon both parties were resting on their arms, watching each other. Travel on the Belvidere Road is obstructed. Late yesterday afternoon there were between 200 and 300 men on each side at the scene of operations, and the Pennsylvania Company sent out a train with provisions for 600. The contest promises to be exciting, if not bloody.

LATER.—The counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company went to Newark to apply to the Chancellor for an injunction to restrain the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company from obstructing the Mercer and Somerset Railroad Company with their engine at the place of crossing in Hopewell. Of course, this is only a preliminary. The Governor and military officials are now at the State-house awaiting orders from the Sheriff, who is on the ground. At 12:50 o'clock a dispatch was received from the Sheriff, stating that there were 1,500 people on the ground, and that a collision was expected every moment. He telegraphed for two military companies, and they are now mustering.

1:20 A. M.—The Governor has just ordered Col. Angell, and the Seventh Regiment, to go at once to Hopewell. Companies A, B, D, and G are ordered to muster at once and go to the scene of the war.

THE LA PAGE TRIAL.

CONCORD, Jan. 6.—The third day of the trial of Joseph La Page for the murder of Miss Langmaid was opened this morning, soon after 9 o'clock, a large number of spectators being in attendance, and all the jurors present. After reading the indictment, the opening for the State was made by Mr. Flanders. The prosecution will rely upon circumstantial evidence. The opening occupied about two hours. The prisoner seemed to be deeply moved by the allusions made directly to him. The theory is that La Page met Josie Langmaid on the academy road, murdered her there, and, under cover of the wood, was enabled to cross Sun Cook River and get into Cofraen's woods unseen. There were spots of human blood on his hat and coat, and on the bottom of his pants and overalls. Chemical analysis of the spots have been made by competent persons, and the result will be introduced in evidence. The blood corresponds with some found upon the clothing of Josie Langmaid. The first witness was James Langmaid, father of the murdered girl. Mrs. Langmaid was next examined. Four other witnesses were examined before the morning adjournment, the testimony bearing almost entirely upon the movements of Josie on the day of the tragedy, and as to the circumstances of the finding of the body and its appearance. The clothes worn by her were also exhibited to the jury.

Dr. Phillips testified he believed the Langmaid girl was alive when the head was severed from the body. Several physicians testified to being present at the post-mortem, when the drawing was made of the boot-heel marks found on the murdered girl's face, and that it was accurately made. Brainerd Giles, of Pembroke, testified that he met Miss Langmaid, shortly before 9 o'clock, on her way to school.

About twenty witnesses in all were heard. The only important evidence bearing directly upon the case was that of Mrs. Harriet Towle, of Pembroke, who met a man on academy road about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, before the murder. He had a stick in his hand. The witness identified La Page as the man, and said she thought the club found near the scene of the murder was the one carried by the man she met.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Wilhelmina Weick, the alleged murderess of her step-son Michael, gave birth to a male child in the Erie County Jail yesterday.

Oliver H. Moore, who accidentally shot and killed a man named Hess in Cincinnati some days ago, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking poison.

The Rivers St. Clair and Sydenham are again clear of ice, and several steamers and sailing vessels are making trips. The Captains report very little ice in Lake St. Clair.

Joseph Bork, the late Treasurer of Buffalo, returned to that city on Wednesday from Canada, and being arraigned, was admitted to bail in the sum of $50,000 on the charge of embezzlement.

Dr. Linderman's report as to the proper place for a branch mint in the Western States suggests Indianapolis as the only place containing a suitable Government building at present available.

Hon. A. H. Stephens continues in a very feeble state from disease in one of his lungs. Though he eats and sleeps well, he does not regain his strength. It is feared he will not be able to take his seat in Congress during the present session.

ALBANY.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

BRIEF SESSIONS IN BOTH HOUSES YESTERDAY AND ADJOURNMENT TILL TUESDAY—SENATORS M'CARTHY AND WOODIN ON QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE—THE DRIFT OF THE BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1876.

This morning's session of the Legislature was marked by no special feature aside from the announcement of the committees in the lower house. Naturally, and as is always the case, this announcement has caused some ill-feeling, but it can be stated without any departure from the truth that in no former year has the dissatisfaction been so slight, or confined to so small a circle. The general opinion is that Mr. Husted has made the very best disposition of the material at his disposal, and the best-known party leaders here express the belief that he has acted with wisdom and discretion. Immediately after the announcement of the committees (which are given below) the House adjourned until Tuesday morning next, and by concurrent resolution the same action was taken by the Senate.

The business transacted was of a routine character. In the upper house Senator McCarthy rose to a question of privilege to reply to an article which appeared in an Albany newspaper, and which criticised his action in connection which the New Capitol bill introduced by Senator Harris. The bill provides for the resumption of the stone-dressing work on the building, and Mr. Harris asked for its immediate passage, but because of Mr. McCarthy's objection it had to be sent to the Finance Committee when appointed. The newspaper article in question intimates that Mr. McCarthy's action was antagonistic to the interests of the working men. The Senator stated that such was not the case. He had objected to the bill simply to gain better and fuller information regarding its provisions. At the conclusion of Mr. McCarthy's remarks, Senator Woodin, also rising to a question of privilege, and with a sly twinkle in his eye which indicated very plainly that he was only half in earnest, said that he also had been reading the Albany newspapers, and he found in one of them an article asking why he had not demanded the immediate passage of his bill repealing the amendments to the Grey Nuns act which were passed last Winter. He desired to state that he had not done so because the Governor stated in his Message that the amendments were rendered void by the general law. He did not agree with the Governor, but to prevent discussion and waste of time he had allowed the bill to take the regular course. After the Senator had made this explanation a few routine matters were attended to, and then the Senate adjourned.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Of the eighteen bills which were presented in the Assembly to-day, nearly every one related directly or indirectly to the City of New-York. Mr. Fish came up with a bill to fix the salaries of the heads of the various departments; the laborers' pay business brought no less than three bills; the distribution of pauper children among the various sectarian institutions it is proposed to repeal, the original bill being chapter 173 of the Laws of 1875; and there are other City matters attended to. Mr. Fish's bill amends the section of the City charter so as to fix the salary of the Mayor at $10,000; Controller at $10,000; President of the Board of Aldermen, $5,000; Counsel to Corporation, $10,000; Commissioner of Public Works, $8,000; President Board of Police, $5,000; the other Commissioners, $4,000; President Department of Public Parks, $5,000; and the same rate of compensation to all other heads of boards, while the other members of them have $4,000. Joseph P. Fallon, John Galvin, and Nicholas Muller all had their laborers' pay bills, giving the right to fix the compensation to the Common Council. Fallon's goes beyond the others in declaring that the rate shall not be less than two dollars, the other two simply saying that the rate shall not exceed that amount. Mr. C. J. Whitson has a bill to provide for the addition of another ballot-box at general elections, numbered State, No. 2, and that the ballots be properly designated so that the State officers may not have to carry a load on their tickets, which is sometimes inconvenient. Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, has a bill to permit Justices of the Peace to take bail for the appearance of a person under examination, when it shall appear that the examination should be continued to another day. A bill presented by Mr. Strahan, in relation to arrears of taxes and assessments in New-York, provides that at the passage of the act any person may pay to the Controller the tax now remaining unpaid on any property belonging to such person, with interest at seven per cent., and that then such tax or assessment shall be a lien upon the property. Another bill relates to contractors, doing State work, which makes it a felony, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, to put into any building or work, with intent to defraud the State, any inferior work or material to what his contract calls for. Mr. O'Neil introduced a bill to amend the rules of criminal procedure, which provides that a jury may find a prisoner guilty on each count of an indictment, and that the court can sentence the convicted person on each count as on a separate crime, and make the sentence on each commence from the expiration of the preceding. The reference to the Tweed case in this bill is, of course, obvious. It is drawn up so as to avoid the objections which the Court of Appeals decided to be good in that instance.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

The morning's session concluded with the announcement of the committees, as follows:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Sloan of Oswego Monroe of Onondaga, Hogeboom of Columbia, Post of Cayuga, Hayes of New-York, Forster of Westchester, Sherman of Oneida, Talmadge of Kings, Faulkner of Livingston.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Strahan of New-York, Hogeboom of Columbia, Hepburn of St. Lawrence, Gilbert of Franklin, Santee of Steuben, Englehart of New-York, Schieffelin of Westchester, Ruggles of Steuben, Scramling of Otsego.

On General Laws—Messrs. Hogeboom of Columbia, Post of Cayuga, Case of Chautauqua, Gore of Tioga, Wheeler of Delaware, Lang of St. Lawrence, Davenport of Otsego, Ballou of Oneida, Payne of Queens.

On Canals—Messrs. Burleigh of Washington, Gallagher of Erie, T. W. Green of Oswego, Glass of Monroe, McFalls of St. Lawrence, Fiske of Madison, Cleary of Rensselaer, Crosby of Lewis, Russell of Niagara.

On Cities—Messrs. Fish of Putnam, Higgins of Kings, Smith of Onondaga, Graham of Monroe, Peabody of New-York, Gugel of New-York, McGroarty of Kings, Whitson of New-York, Killian of New-York.

On Railroads—Messrs. West of Saratoga, Power of Columbia, Gridley of Oneida, Worth of Kings, McKee of Herkimer, Baldwin of Allegany, Muller of New-York, Cox of Queens, Whitson of New-York.

On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Worth of Kings, Campbell of New-York, Lawson of Erie, Power of Columbia, Townsend of Richmond, Watts of New-York, Patten of New-York, Carty of New-York, Maher of Albany.

On Insurance—Messrs. Waddell of Warren, Hayes of New-York, Munroe of Onondaga, Englehart of New-York, Sloan of Oswego, Taylor of Rensselaer, Faulkner of Livingston, Talmadge of Kings, Weiant of Rockland.

On Banks—Messrs. Munroe of Onondaga, Baldwin of Allegany, Ogden of Kings, Plumb of Chenango, Suydam of Kings, Glass of Monroe, Gurnee of Wayne, Wenzel of Sullivan, Becker of Sullivan.

On International Affairs—Messrs. Calkins of Essex, Slingerland of Albany, Green of Genesee, Bowen of Clinton, Campbell of Madison, Cheney of Cattaraugus, Roscoe of Schoharie, Gardiner of Suffolk, Maxfield of Ontario.

On Villages—Messrs. Noyes of Saratoga, Russell of Wayne, Leroy of Albany, Hammond of Dutchess, Calkins of Essex, Taylor of Rensselaer, Voorhees of Montgomery, Cook of Queens, Gurnee of Wayne.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Gallagher of Erie, Green of Oswego, Simmons of Rensselaer, Billings of Orleans, Waddell of Warren, Potter of Washington, Chaffee of Erie, Stanley of Ontario, Galvin of New-York.

On Public Printing—Messrs. Ingalls of Jefferson, Lawson of Erie, Wheeler of Delaware, Calkins of Essex, Leroy of Albany, Betts of New-York, Sherman of Oneida, Weiant of Rockland, Bradley of Kings.

On Public Health—Messrs. Russell of Wayne, Gulick of Schuyler, Webb of Dutchess, McFalls of St. Lawrence, Hammond of Dutchess, Preston of Oswego, Wurts of Ulster, Crosby of Lewis, Nelson of Cortland.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Hepburn of St. Lawrence, Fiske of Madison, Chase of Chautauqua, McKee of Herkimer, Brown of Cayuga, Burleigh of Washington, Lyon of Kings, Ford of Broome, Coleman of Albany.

On Public Education—Messrs. Smith of Onondaga, O'Neil of Schenectady, Peabody of New-York, Preston of Oswego, Hodges of Monroe, Brown of Niagara, Halliday of Tompkins, Tabor of Erie, O'Hare of New-York.

On Militia—Messrs. Bradley of Orange, Shannon of Cattaraugus, Webb of Dutchess, Betts of New-York, Clark of Wyoming, Watts of New-York, Nelson of Cortland, Coleman of Albany, Schieffelin of Westchester.

On Claims—Messrs. Shannon of Cattaraugus, Brown of Cayuga, Billings of Orleans, Glass of Monroe, Brown of Niagara, Campbell of Madison, Chaffee of Erie, Ford of Broome, Hanson of Fulton and Hamilton.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Suydam of Kings, Shannon of Cattaraugus, Ingalls of Jefferson, Slingerland of Albany, Sutherland of Yates, Coffee of Kings, Whitney of Chautauqua.

On State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Hayes of New-York, Graff of New-York, Herbst of Onondaga, Hoffman of New-York, Miller of Chemung, Taber of Erie, Fallon of New-York.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Post of Cayuga, Gere of Tioga, Strahan of New-York, Forster of Westchester, Fish of Putnam, Maynard of Delaware, Murphy of New-York.

On Civil Divisions—Messrs. Green of Oswego, Clark of Wyoming, Townsend of Richmond, Potter of Washington, McKee of Herkimer, Lyon of Kings, Hamilton of Ulster.

On Trade and Manufacture—Messrs. Taylor of Rensselaer, Leroy of Albany, Noyes of Saratoga, Bowen of Clinton, Bradley of Orange, Cleary of Rensselaer, Morse of Greene.

On Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Green of Genesee, Herbst of Onondaga, Gulick of Schuyler, Suydam of Kings, Plumb of Chenango, Cruice of Erie, Flanagan of Oneida.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Slingerland of Albany, Betts of New-York, Ogden of Kings, Hoffman of New-York, Noyes of Saratoga, Galvin of New-York, Post of Seneca.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Hodges of Monroe, Campbell of Madison, Brown of Niagara, Suydam of Kings, Billings of Orleans, Gardiner of Suffolk, Flannagan of Oneida.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Cheney of Cattaraugus, Simmons of Rensselaer, Herbst of Onondaga, Gilbert of Franklin, Green of Genesee, Winne of Ulster, Fallon of New-York.

On Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Lawson of Erie, Wheeler of Delaware, Graff of New-York, Gere of Tioga, Becker of Jefferson, Davenport of Otsego, Whitney of Chautauqua.

On Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills—Messrs. Forster of Westchester, Lang of St. Lawrence, Sautee of Steuben, Preston of Oswego, Green of Oswego, Scramling of Otsego, Maynard of Delaware.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Gilbert of Franklin, Laug of St. Lawrence, Higgins of Kings, Ingalls of Jefferson, Halliday of Tompkins, King of New-York, Ballou of Oneida.

On Grievances—Messrs. O'Neil of Schenectady, Case of Chautauqua, Hammond of Dutchess, Hepburn of St. Lawrence, Russell of Wayne, Slavin of New-York, Reeves of Orange.

On Expenditures of the House—Messrs. Campbell of New-York, Betts of New-York, Ogden of Kings, Baldwin of Allegany, West of Saratoga, Wenzel of Sullivan, Maxwell of Ontario.

On Expenditures of the Executive Department—Messrs. Bowen of Clinton, O'Neil of Schenectady, Gugel of New-York, Gulick of Schuyler, Coffee of Kings, Carty of New-York, Maher of Albany.

On Rules—Messrs. Monroe of Onondaga, Strahan of New-York, Graff of New-York, Sherman of Oneida, Faulkner of Livingston.

On Joint Library—Messrs Webb of Dutchess, Campbell of New-York, Brown of Cayuga, Bradley of Kings, Galvin of New-York.

Subcommittee of the Whole—Messrs. Graham of Monroe, Hoffman of New-York, Muller of New-York, Reeve of Orange, McGroarty of Kings, Wenzel of Sullivan, Roscoe of Schoharie, Potter of Washington, O'Neil of Schenectady, Becker of Jefferson, Herbst of Onondaga, Miller of Chemung, Gere of Tioga, J. S. Brown of Cayuga, Clark of Wyoming, Gallagher of Erie.

THE CIVIL JUSTICES' COURTS.

PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE NEW-YORK COURTS—RESULTS OF THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S RESEACHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The work done by the Senate Committee of Investigation during the past year, will bear fruit in several important reforms in the various City Departments. Bills to effect these have already been prepared, and others are in course of preparation. Among the former is one which will soon be introduced in the Senate, cutting down the expenses of the Civil Justices Courts and reducing the employés. The evidence which will be presented in support of this bill shows that the annual expense to the City of these nine courts is $167,400 for salaries alone, while their receipts are only about one thousand dollars, and the judgments do not exceed an average of $40,000. As at present constituted, each court has seven employes. The new bill reduces this number to three, cutting of the assistant clerk, stenographer, janitor, messenger, and the court officer. As the courts sit only three days a week, and then only for two hours, a clerk and one officer to each are ample for their real requirements.

THE NEW CANAL BOARD.

QUESTIONS TO COME UP AT THE FIRST MEETING ON THURSDAY NEXT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The new Canal Board holds its first meeting next Thursday, when several matters of importance will come before it. The question of the reappointment of the old Division Engineers, or the appointment of new ones will be one of these. The final report of the Governor's Canal Investigation Commission will not be made till near the end of the session. The evidence has just been put into shape for use, and the report on it has been scarcely more than mapped out. The exact time for its presentation has not been decided upon, but it is not likely to be sent in before the end of March.

LOUISIANA CONSERVATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY A DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The usurpation of the Government of the State of Louisiana, through the perversions of the functions of the General Government, is an evil which weighs heavily on the people of this State; and, whereas, the Wheeler adjustment had no reference whatever to the election of November, 1872, nor did it ever extend to all the contested elections of November, 1874, but was expressly limited to investigations of seventeen contested seats in the House of Representatives and to two contested seats in the Senate among the newly-elected Senators; and whereas, said adjustment never pretended to ascertain or determine anything beyond the status of those contested seats of the General Assembly, and inasmuch as the powers of the Legislature are strictly defined and limited by constitutional provisions, and it was not competent for them to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims of a rival State Government, and as those who supported said adjustment never intended or contemplated, that, by any possibility the said adjustment should embrace any question beyond that of contested seats in the Legislature; and whereas, the Radical party of Louisiana, at whose prompting said usurpation has been foisted upon the State, has devised a most comprehensive system of measures, through iniquitous election and registration laws, arbitrary Returning Board, with unlimited prerogatives, and through fraudulent census returns, measures devised for the purpose of perpetuating the existence of this usurpation, with which it is thoroughly identified; and whereas, said usurpatory Government has never been acknowledged by the people of Louisiana, and it does not maintain its precarious tenure with their consent or willing support, therefore, be it

Resolved—First, That a memorial of the people of Louisiana, praying for relief at the hands of Congress, be again presented for their consideration by our Representatives in Congress.

Second—That the primary test of membership of the Democratic Conservative Party of Louisiana is an unrelenting opposition of usurpation, and, without regard to past political affiliations, all those who join in the crusade against usurpation are in full fellowship in the party.

Third—That we advocate the abolition of useless offices, more especially that of tax collectors, which offices should be remitted to the Sheriffs, and a reduction of the salaries, fees, and perquisites of office, and a vigorous retrenchment in the expenses of the various departments of the City and State Governments.

Fourth—We advocate a substantial reduction of taxation, State and municipal, and while we are in favor of meeting punctually the payment of the legitimate debt of Louisiana, we are immovably opposed to the recognition of dishonest and fraudulent obligations issued in the name of the State, and we pledge ourselves to make a searching investigation into the matter.

Fifth—We advocate a reduction of the exorbitant appropriations for public printing and Metropolitan Police purposes, and demand that the whole system of Police and public printing be remodeled.

Sixth—We declare our hearty opposition to all monopolies whatever.

Seventh—We recognize and reaffirm the Democratic doctrine that gold and silver be the legal currency, and favor a return to a specie basis as soon as it can be done without injury to the material interests of the country.

The convention then elected four delegates at large and two from each of the six Congressional districts, and the same number of alternates, to the National Democratic Convention.

The convention adopted a long memorial to the President and Congress protesting against the Kellogg Government, and urging that the Wheeler adjustment in no way binds the people of the State to the support of or acquiescence in said Government, and says: "And now, speaking for themselves, the people of the State of Louisiana do solemnly affirm that they have not acquiesced, and never will acquiesce in the Kellogg usurpation; that it is as repugnant to their wishes, and interests, and sense of justice, as it was on the day of its lawless establishment over them by force; that they recognize as the only government elected by the people of the State, as the only Government entitled to their support, respect, or confidence, that of which John McEnery and D. B. Penn are the official heads, and they affirm that they have been patient and silent since the adjournment of last Congress in the hope and belief that the present Congress would listen to their grievances and grant proper relief."

A DOUBLE EXECUTION.

TWO MURDERERS HANGED IN PENNSYLVANIA—THE STORY OF THE CRIME FOR WHICH THEY WERE PUNISHED.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—The execution of William Murray and Frederick Myers for the murder of Gotthardt Wahl took place in the jail yard at noon to-day. The murder was committed on the evening of Nov. 11, 1874, as the farmer, Wahl, was driving from the city to his home near Perrysville. He was waylaid by these two men, and while Myers held the horses Murray sprang to the wagon and demanded his money or his life. Wahl attempted to grapple with the robber when the latter drew a revolver, firing three shots, two of which took effect in Wahl's abdomen. On the evening of the following day Murray and Myers were both arrested at their boarding-house in this city, and shortly afterward Myers made a full confession. They were convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Murray says he was born in New-Haven in 1840. He is a carpenter by trade, and has no relatives living. He has steadily refused to have any spiritual adviser. He professes to believe there is no hereafter, and would have nothing to do with priests or preachers. Yesterday he dismissed a priest, telling him that he would let him know when he wanted him. He spent last evening in conversation with his guards on various topics, but not on the subject of the murder. He retired about 1 o'clock this morning and slept soundly until 7, when he arose and ate a hearty breakfast. Myers stated that he was born in Germany, and is thirty-five years old, this, the day of his execution, being his birthday. He came to this country when eleven years of age, and is a harness-maker by trade. Since his conviction, he has devoted most of his time to religious reading, prayer, and meditation, and expressed a strong hope in his future happiness. During last night he employed his time in reading his testament and praying, retiring at about 11 o'clock, and sleeping well until 6 o'clock this morning. At 8 o'clock Father Beck, his spiritual adviser, visited him and administered the sacrament of the Catholic Church, after which he partook of a hearty breakfast. A strong effort has been made by his counsel to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. A final hearing was had before the Board of Pardons on Tuesday last, when it refused to commute the sentence. He received this intelligence with great composure, saying that he was prepared to die. About 10:30 o'clock Father Beck returned to Myers' cell, and spent the last hour and a half with him in devotional exercises. Murray spent his time with his guard and cell mate. Myers is said to have made a confession this morning to Father Beck, which is about the same as that made to his counsel, with the addition of his real name of Myers. Murray has made no confession, so far as is known, but persisted in declaring his innocence.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock the men were taken to the jail yard by Sheriff Trife. They mounted the gallows with a firm step. Myers was accompanied by his spiritual adviser, and showed by his pallor that he realized the dreadful situation. Murray's demeanor was unchanged. When asked if he had anything to say, Murray replied "No." Myers expressed a hope in a future life. The Sheriff then touched the trigger, and the men fell. Murray's struggles were soon at an end, but Myers' were prolonged for some moments. The bodies, after hanging for eighteen minutes, were taken down and placed in coffins for interment.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—1 A. M.—Areas of rain and snow, followed by clear, cooler weather and brisk and high north-west winds, prevail in New-England and the Middle States. Clear weather and northerly to easterly winds continue in the Southern States, with increased pressure and lower temperature. Cloudy weather has prevailed in the lake region, with snow and rain near Lakes Erie and Ontario. The barometer has fallen in the North-west and upper lake region, with southerly winds, clear or fair weather. The Mississippi River has risen fifteen inches at St. Louis, one foot and a half at Cairo, eight inches at Memphis, two feet at Vicksburg, and six inches at New-Orleans. The Ohio has fallen rapidly at Cincinnati and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, clear and cold weather, north to west winds and rising barometer, followed by winds shifting to south-west to southerly, slight rise in temperature and stationary or falling barometer during the night.

For the South Atlantic States, generally clear weather and lower temperature than on Thursday, with northerly to easterly winds and rising or stationary barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Boston, Wood's Hole, Portland, and Eastport.

INDICTMENT OF FORMER BANK OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—To-day the Grand Jury returned criminal indictments against J. Young Scammon and Joseph S. Reed, late President and Cashier, respectively, of the Mechanics' National Bank, for embezzlement and misappropriation of $78,500 in moneys and credits belonging to that institution. Mr. Scammon is one of the principal managers of the *Inter-Ocean* newspaper and a gentleman largely known by reason of his recent financial operations both in connection with the above and the Marine Bank, now in bankruptcy.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

A full meeting of the Resident Committee of the Union League of America was held yesterday at the Astor House. Ex-Gov. William A. Newell, the President of the National Council presided, and Thomas G. Baker, of New-York, acted as Secretary. The various committees appointed at the last session of the National Council presented reports, which after being considered were recommitted for completion. The most important subject before the meeting was the report of the Committee on the Amendments to the Constitution of the Union League of America, authorized by a resolution passed at the annual session in December last. This report was presented by Gen. Daniel Ullmann, of New-York, and among its provisions are included agitation of the school question; a complete separation of Church and State; organization as essential to the success of the Union Republican Party, and removal of the obligation of secrecy hitherto binding on members of the Union League of America. Henceforth the proceedings of the subordinate councils throughout the Union will be public. The President announced that he was in correspondence with prominent men who were to compose the new National Executive Committee, which body would probably assemble in Cincinnati or some other central point early in February. Among those who participated in the proceedings were Gen. Upham, of Arkansas; Judge Buchanan, of New-Jersey; Hon. C. W. Godard, of New-York S. N. Lecomte, of New-York, and James H. Lewis, of New-York.

RAILWAY GRANTS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—The question of making further grants in aid of railways will engage the Provincial Legislature at an early date. To complete all the roads seeking help, projected and in course of construction, would involve an expenditure of between twelve and fifteen millions of dollars, representing a total of 1,115 miles. The applications of the various companies range from fifteen hundred to ten thousand dollars per mile, the aggregate sum being $3,500,000, or nearly equal to the whole amount originally appropriated in aid of railways by the Legislature of Ontario.

PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL PORTER RENOMINATED.

THE QUESTION REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE OF THREE—A LETTER FROM HENRY BERGH—THE NEW COMMITTEES.

The announcement that Mayor Wickham would renominate Fitz John Porter as Commissioner of Public Works attracted an unusually large number of politicians and laborers to the City Hall yesterday. All the Tammany Aldermen were excited on the subject, especially as it had been given out that their chief, John Kelly, was in favor of confirming the nomination. Of this fact there were abundant proofs. It was privately discussed by the Democratic members, who had prudence enough, however, to modify their opposition to Porter, lest they should be "disciplined" and expelled from the General Committee, by order of Kelly. It was said that eight votes had been secured for the Mayor's candidate, and that efforts to obtain more had proved unavailing. Meantime, verbal messages were received from Mr. Kelly, that Commissioner Porter's nomination should be sustained.

It was deemed advisable to hold a secret caucus, and thirteen Tammany Aldermen were present. Of these, four had been partially committed to vote for Porter. They previously held conferences with the Mayor, whose friends were busily engaged in trying to secure votes. The caucus at one time was noisy, but the opponents of Porter declared that they would not vote for him under any circumstances. They were informed, however, that John Kelly favored him; that Mr. Kelly, as the leader of their party, should be obeyed, and that the support or rejection of Mr. Porter would decide whether the Democratic members had confidence in their chief. This seeming threat had no effect. The result of the last election was cited by one member as a potent reason for laying the nomination on the table. Finally the four Aldermen who were for Porter, and who don't want to see their names in print, wavered and a compromise measure was presented, which provided that the nomination should be sent to a committee. This was agreed to, and the caucus then closed.

The Aldermen reached their chamber with considerable difficulty at 2 o'clock, as the passage ways and the galleries were crowded with laborers and others. President Lewis occupied the chair. Soon after the roll was called, and the following communication nominating Fitz John Porter was received from the Mayor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the requirements of section 25, chapter 335, Laws of 1873, I hereby nominate Fitz John Porter for appointment, by and with your consent, to be Commissioner of Public Works for six years, commencing Dec. 30, 1875, in place of Fitz John Porter, whose term has expired.

WM. H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

A murmur arose from the galleries, but it ceased almost instantly. Alderman Cole moved that the nomination be referred to a special committee of three, with instructions to present a report to the board at its next meeting.

Alderman Bryan Reilly hoped the motion would not prevail.

Alderman Pinckney said he did not know why the matter should be referred to a committee of three, or to any committee, unless the Democratic members of the board were not prepared to vote on it just then. They passed a resolution at the last meeting exacting a pledge from any candidate for the Commissionership of Public Works that he would restore the laborers' wages to $2 a day, and, despite their past action, they were not prepared to vote on the nomination of Fitz John Porter, who had reduced the laborers' wages. It was true that that resolution had been reconsidered, but if the Democratic members were sincere they would reject Fitz John Porter's name that day. What influence had been brought upon them to make them change their sentiments he did not know, but he would say it was openly reported in the City Hall that certain influences had been brought to bear, and that some members had even pledged themselves to vote for Mr. Porter. He would like to know what necessity there was for sending the nomination to a committee of three. They had been in the habit of giving the word of promise to the laborers in the gallery, while—

Alderman McCarthy here rose to a point of order. He said that the question was not debatable, and he thought the gentleman should be better posted on the subject.

Alderman Pinckney replied that he had not yet read their rules of order.

Alderman Purroy said the gentleman was out of order, but he had no desire to check him. For himself, he felt bound to state that he had not changed, nor did he believe that his colleagues had. He would vote against Fitz John Porter. [Applause.]

A voice—"Good boy—go on." [Laughter.] The man who spoke was put back by a Policeman.

Alderman Purroy, resuming, said that it was his opinion that the confirmation of Fitz John Porter would never take place except with the aid of the gentlemen on the other side, who were represented by his colleague, (Mr. Pinckney.)

Alderman Hess remarked that Mr. Purroy had not given any reasons for sending the matter to a committee. To this Alderman Purroy replied that he would vote against Fitz John Porter, but he did not think that any one would dispute the fact that Mr. Porter had proved a faithful, tried, and courteous public servant. Therefore the nomination should be sent to a committee, who would have an opportunity of embodying the sentiments of the board on the subject and the reasons for the action they would take.

Alderman Hess repeated that no reason had been assigned for sending the nomination to a committee. He was prepared to vote on it then, and to give some important reasons for so doing.

Alderman Gross said he also was ready to vote on the question.

The resolution referring the matter to a special committee was then put and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas.—Aldermen Lewis, Cole, Gumbleton, Guntzer, Keenan, Lysaght, McCarthy, Purroy, John Reilly, Sauer, Seecey, Sheils, Tuomey—13.

Nays.—Aldermen Billings, Cudlip, Gross, Hess, Howland, Morris, Pickney, Bryan Reilly, Wade—9.

President Lewis subsequently appointed Aldermen Cole, Purroy, and Lysaght as the committee.

The following communication from Mr. Henry Bergh was read by the Clerk:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: An ordinance has just been adopted by your predecessors, forbidding "any person to own or keep upon his premises any dog or other animal, whose barking or howling, or other offensive noise shall be disagreeable, annoying, or injurious to any person residing in the vicinity."

I would premise by saying that the society I represent indorses every word of the accompanying legal and humane opinion of Justice Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, as enunciated by him in the case of Brill vs. Flagler, 23 of Wendell's Reports, 359. The case referred to was a trespass suit for the killing of the dog of the plaintiff, and his Honor says:

"The fact is expressly averred that the dog could not be restrained or prevented by means less severe than taking his life from haunting the dwelling-house and disturbing the family by an incessant barking and howling night and day. This, I admit, is a very material averment, and the party should be held to strict proof. A needless or wanton destruction of an animal even to prevent an acknowledged mischief, must be unjustifiable. Regarding, however, as I do, the facts stated in the plea as presenting a case of serious and intolerable nuisance, of which the owner of the animal occasioning it was fully advised, but willfully neglected to interfere, if no other reasonable means could effectually remove it short of destruction, I cannot doubt but those used were fully justified upon established principles of the common law. The act was essential to the full and perfect enjoyment by the defendants of their property as well as to the protection and comfort of their families."

In dealing with this case, I would again invite your attention to the studied humanity of his Honor—conceding to the animal the natural right which its Maker gave it—to wit, to live—and while carefully guarding the right of the superior race, namely, protection from injuries therefrom, he also declares that it is neither legal nor just to destroy it until a great necessity shall arise for so doing, and only after all other possible means have been essayed in vain. This is manifestly in harmony with Divine justice and human policy. Is the ordinance of your predecessors in accordance with the high authority which I have just cited? Let us see.

Passing over the confusing verbiage of the first few lines of the ordinance, it is nevertheless apparent that any nervous or unfriendly person to whom the occasional barking of a pet dog or the singing of a melodious canary bird is disagreeable, has only to state the same to a Magistrate, when forthwith he is required to contribute $5 to the City Treasury, and failing to suppress the natural instincts of the offending creature, an executioner is next dispatched to the "yard, out-house," or even bed-chamber of a citizen, and there before his eyes, and in the presence of his wife and children, the pet animal may be slaughtered and its carcass left upon the floor. One other proviso, to be sure, there is, namely, the noisy nuisance may be inflicted on such persons as reside "outside the City limits."

It is difficult to devise a more monstrous outrage on civil rights than this cruel and vindictive ordinance. Never before have any civilized law-makers ventured to enter a man's house or apartment and there slaughter a creature which for years has been a member of his family and which shares the affection of his household. Moreover, the ordinance is clearly unconstitutional, and while it tramples under feet the rights of property it is entirely superfluous for the reason that laws already exist for the suppression of every conceivable nuisance. This one simply caters to the malice of inimical neighbors, and if attempted to be enforced might occasion the most deplorable consequences. All know how disagreeable it is to be disturbed from noise, whether it proceeds from the lower or upper animals, and no one will object to the preservation of the peace by the proper authorities and in a proper way; but to thus enter the traditional castle of the citizen and remove or destroy property in the manner indicated is clearly without legal precedent.

Had the terms of the ordinance terminated with the first paragraph—to wit, the fine without the violence—no one would object, for by continual fining the evil could be effectually remedied. The ordinance in question is furthermore open to the charge of partial and discriminating legislation, seeing that it aims to suppress the noise made by parrots, dogs, and other domestic animals, while the hideous and unnatural screaming of locomotive and other steam whistles within the populous portions of the City is completely unprovided for. In consideration of the facts which I herewith have the honor to submit, I would most respectfully call for the repeal of all that part of the ordinance of the late board requiring the destruction and removal from the City of the animals and property embraced therein.

With profound respect, I am your most obedient servant,
HENRY BERGH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

On motion of Alderman Billings the communication was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

President Lewis then announced the following Standing Committees of the Board:

Arts, Sciences, and Education—Aldermen Gross, Tuomey, and Morris.
Public Works—Aldermen McCarthy, Purroy, and Hess.
Ferries and Docks—Aldermen Gross, Tuomey, and Wade.
Finance—Aldermen John Reilly, Cole, Guntzer, Billings, and Morris.
Law Department—Aldermen Purroy, Seery, and Billings.
Markets—Aldermen Sauer, Gumbletown, and Hess.
Printing and Advertising—Aldermen Cole, Sauer, and Wade.
Railroads—Aldermen Sheils, Keenan, and Howland.
Repairs and Supplies—Aldermen Gumbleton, Gross, and Hess.
Roads, Bridges, and Tunnels—Aldermen Tuomey, B. Reilly, and Cudlipp.
Salaries and Officers—Aldermen Cole, She'ls, and Pinckney.
Streets—Aldermen B. Reilly, Sauer, and Wade.
Street Pavements—Aldermen Guntzer, McCarthy, and Pinckney.
Lands, Places, and Parks—Aldermen Purroy, Lysaght, and Howland.
Fire and Building Departments—Aldermen Keenan, John Reilly, and Pinckney.
Police and Health Departments—Aldermen Seery, Keenan, and Cudlipp.
Charities and Correction—Aldermen Guntzer, Sheils, and Morris.
County Affairs—Aldermen Lysaght, Seery, Guntzer, Billings, and Howland.

Alderman John Reilly, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, is *ex officio* a member of the Sinking Fund Commission.

The Clerk of the board then announced the following as his appointments of subordinates: William H. Maloney, First Assistant, $2,500; Richard H. Maguire, Second Assistant, $1,500; William H. McCabe, Third Assistant, $1,200; James J. Purroy, Fourth Assistant, $1,200; John Perry, Fifth Assistant, $1,000; Andrew Hamed, Engrossing Clerk, $1,200; Bernard Fitzsimons, Librarian, $1,500; Luke Welsh, Messenger, $1,000; Ennis Geraghty, Assistant Librarian, $1,200; Thomas J. Duran, Second Messenger, $1,000; Thomas Fitzsimons, Doorkeeper, $1,000; James Walsh, Sergeant at Arms, $1,200.

A communication was received from the Brooklyn Bridge Company stating that their receipts for December last were $65,400 07, and their expenditures $66,861 62.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to amend article 16, section 91 of the Charter of 1873 so as to read as follows:

No work or job of any kind is to be undertaken which shall cost over $100, except for the following reasons: The Commissioner or Commissioners in whose department the said work is to be done shall, on recommendation of the Chief Engineer, Superintendent of the Department, or head of bureau, who is to execute the work, state in writing to the Commissioner or Commissioners that it will be more advantageous to the City to do said work by day's work than by contract. Then the said Commissioner or Commissioners shall notify his Honor the Mayor of the fact, and the latter shall call together the Board of Apportionment within twenty-four hours after said notice shall have been served on him in writing. And at the meeting of said Board of Apportionment the Commissioner or President of Board of Commissioners making the request shall appear before the board, accompanied by the Chief Engineer, Superintendent of department, or head of bureau, and state their reasons why the proposed work or improvement can be done better by day's work than by contract. And if said entire Board of Apportionment approve, by unanimous vote of the members, of the request made, the Mayor may promptly issue a certificate, addressed to Commissioner or Commissioners of department, authorizing them to do said work in any manner that may have been unanimously approved by said Board of Apportionment. And the same shall be a valid and legal claim on the City and property benefited thereby.

But the said Board of Apportionment shall have no power to authorize any work or job that shall together involve the expenditure of more than $1,000.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The board then adjourned.

Immediately after the adjournment several Democratic Aldermen stated that the nomination of Fitz John Porter was sent to a committee because they had heard that it was his intention to resign. Mayor Wickham left his office hurriedly when he was told of the action of the Aldermen. The statement that Fitz John Porter will resign appears to be premature, as when questioned yesterday by a TIMES reporter on the subject he replied that it was the first he had heard of it. The committee on the nomination will probably meet on Monday next, but meantime the Mayor's friends, it is thought, will work earnestly to secure enough votes to confirm Fitz John Porter.

It was rumored yesterday in the City Hall that if the Aldermen should fail to act on the nomination of Fitz John Porter, he can, under the charter of 1873, hold office until his successor is appointed, and that a long time will elapse before the Mayor will send in any other name for the office.

PROTECTION OF PUBLICATION.

THE RIGHT TO A BILL OF PARTICULARS IN A CIVIL ACTION FOR LIBEL—ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE JOSEPH F. DALY.

In a suit brought by one Charles B. Orvis against THE NEW-YORK TIMES to recover damages for the publication of an alleged libel upon him, he charged that the words complained of characterized him as a confidence man and a swindler, and were false. The answer admitted the publication, denied the falsity of the charges, and justified them by a particular statement of the plaintiff's acts, whereby he had cheated or defrauded persons grossly or with deliberate artifice, or had attempted so to do, and defended them as true, and as published by defendants with good motives and for justifiable ends, as a moral duty in the conduct of their business as journalists, with the fair and reasonable hope of protecting the interests of the subscribers and readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES against the plaintiff, who was regarded as a person of bad character.

Plaintiff moved for a bill of particulars of the facts by which defendants expected to prove their charges; but he made no specific denial of the charges severally, merely setting forth a general allegation that they were false, and that he intended to contest their truth. Nor did he deny his knowledge of the facts alleged, making merely a general denial of knowledge of the particulars which the defendants expected to prove, and which he alleged were necessary to his controverting their truth.

The motion was argued yesterday in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Joseph F. Daly. Counsel for plaintiff claimed the right to prevent the conductors of a newspaper sued for libel from defending on any other grounds than the setting forth of facts known to them at the time of making the publication, and to prevent them from giving any evidence at the trial other than such as was disclosed by the pleadings.

The defense submitted an affidavit setting forth that the facts and charges which were published were communicated to THE TIMES by a well-known and highly respectable mercantile agency; that from the trustworthy character of this association or firm, and from the correct information always received from them, the publication was made in confidence of the truth of the facts and charges it contained; that many of the acts referred to occurred at remote places; and that all the material parts of the publication related to frauds committed in a manner intended to be concealed from every one. It appeared that of the points on which plaintiff sought information, as not being fully stated in the answer, such as where he went when he absconded, who he was indebted to at that time, how he was indicted in Chicago, when he was married, &c., the defendants had general information; that the absconding, the being indicted, &c., were facts, and that they had collected and were still collecting evidence, but could not without prejudice to their defense disclose the same further than they had in their answer.

It was argued by defendants' counsel that there was no precedent in this country for ordering a bill of particulars in a civil action for libel; that facts showing necessity for particulars were not set forth, nor how the particulars were material, or that justice could not be done without them; that plaintiff was fairly apprised by the publication and answer of the nature of the charges and defense; that if particulars were sought in order to prevent surprise at the trial plaintiff could, under the Code, examine defendants before trial; that defendants could not be prevented by an order from giving such evidence in justification as they might be able to produce, or from amending their answer as prescribed by the Code; that the defendants should have every means justified by the law of showing the truth of their charge; should not be precluded from giving evidence of the acts of the plaintiff other than those specifically set forth in the answer sustaining the general charge against the plaintiff of being a confidence man and a swindler, and that plaintiff should not be permitted to narrow the issue by an order for the exclusion of evidence.

The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CHILDREN ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES of Jan. 1 contained an article in the news columns suggesting that the act requiring the removal of children from the Poor-house into families and private asylums was not intended to apply to the institutions of this City, and should be amended to exempt the children on Randall's Island from its operation. Will you publish the following extracts from the reports of the State Charities Aid Association, which show how deplorable it would be to retain the children in the public institutions of this City:

"There can be no doubt that radical reform is needed in the children's department at Randall's Island. First comes the terrible evil of the association of prison and pauper women with the children. It is idle to say they are only employed in menial positions, and that the children are not allowed to come in contact with them. A Matron having under her care 125 boys between the ages of six and ten years is entitled to the services of one paid assistant and two prison women; for the care of eighty girls and boys, two paid nurses and four prison women.

In the hospital the ignorance and incapacity of the paid nurses are painfully evident; and in their absence the prison helpers are left in sole charge of the wards. The following extracts are from the note-books of the Randall's Island visitors:

'Found the nurses and prison helpers all away, and a crippled dwarf the sole attendant.'

'The children in one ward had been without any care for several hours, until a Roman Catholic priest notified the Matron of the fact.'

Nov. 26, 1875.—'Found Wards 4 and 5 of the Nursery Hospital in a deplorable state. Some of the children were ill in bed, and two very ignorant prison women had the care of them. The nurse had gone about a week before, and after several days her place was filled by a woman who remained only one night, leaving everything in confusion.'

Ophthalmia and skin diseases are allowed to spread until the institutions which are supposed to be for the benefit of the children are made hotbeds for the propagation of disease. There is no classification of the overcrowded wards, and pneumonia, measles, scarlet fever, and ophthalmia rage side by side. One of the most fruitful sources of infection is the imperfect laundry work. The hospital clothing is kept separate from that of other departments, but all infected garments are washed together, no matter what the disease may have been, and used in common for all hospital children. The pretense of washing through which they go only facilitates the spread of contamination through all the garments. The supply of towels is usually insufficient. There is great carelessness in keeping the sponges and cloths used for ophthalmic patients apart from those used by the other children, and even if conveniences were supplied, the nurses and helpers are too ignorant and careless to use them properly. It can be readily understood that children brought in for the cure of trifling and temporary ailments contract loathsome maladies, entailing upon them life-long suffering, and unfitting them for the homes into which they might be received."

A visitor at the Idiot Asylum reports, Dec. 26, 1875: "Found the utmost confusion at the Idiot Pavilion from the intoxication of nurses and helpers. One poor boy was very ill, and looked as if he might breathe his last at any moment."

A. P.

TAXATION IN BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell me how much property one need hold in the City of Brooklyn in order to get into the Poor-house? I will tell you my story, and then, perhaps, you may be able to answer. I was induced, a few years ago, while residing in the City of Churches, to invest some of my earnings, out of a limited income, in a house, hoping thereby to save the payment of an exorbitant rent. The property cost $7,000, and I spent a few hundreds in repairs and improvements. Business changes made it necessary for me to leave the city in process of time, and I rented my house to a tenant, who paid me what I regarded as a fair interest on my investment. Every year I went to the Tax Office and paid from three and a half to four per cent. on a valuation of $5,600, having tried in vain to get it reduced to a more just amount. My first occasion of any misgiving as to the wisdom of my purchase of Brooklyn property was a note informing me that my house had been sold for an unpaid assessment. On hastening over to the Tax Office, I learned that a gas-lamp had been erected somewhere in my ward, for which I had been held responsible to the amount of $2 85. Of all this I had received no intimation until my house had been sold to an Irishman, to whom I was obliged to pay $12 in order to get my property back. He had made oath that he had given three notices to mortgagees, one of whom had been dead six years, and never had a dollar's lien upon the property, and another of whom had been paid off years ago. After this experience I determined to look out for assessments, and directed my agent very carefully to watch for them. In November I paid a bill of $245 for repairing the street in which my house stands. This month I found on my tax bill of $196 a notice of arrears for two assessments, of which I had never heard the first syllable, and which amounted to almost as much as my tax, including one per cent. per month for default. Thus in one year my taxes on a property assessed at $5,600, which would not bring $7,000 to-day, is $600, or nearly nine per cent. of my original investment. All this may be very pleasant to the gentlemen composing the Brooklyn Ring, but it is anything but that to the owners of property. Any person desiring to make a good investment in a house well situated and in good order, at the original cost or less, may inquire at the office of THE TIMES. Perhaps some of the Ring would like to purchase on easy terms. Don't all speak at once, gentlemen. The property during the past year has netted nine per cent. on the orignal cost to the officeholders of Brooklyn. The present owner really feels himself incompetent to hold so valuable a franchise longer, as his income from other sources is limited. Much as he appreciates the honor of enabling the Ring to keep their yachts and fast horses and sumptuous establishments, he is obliged to retire from the business on account of pecuniary embarrassments.

A BROOKLYN PROPERTY HOLDER.

BANK SHAREHOLDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date you quote from the report of the Tax Commissioners to the Mayor in relation to taxing surplus of banks, as follows:

"SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every such bank or banking association, and the managing officer or officers thereof, to retain as much of any dividend or dividends belonging to such stockholder as shall be necessary to pay any taxes assessed in pursuance of this act, until it shall be made to appear to such officers that such taxes have been paid."

From this provision the Tax Commissioners jump to the conclusion that every stockholder, before receiving a dividend, must present his tax receipt at the counter of the bank. But what says the law? Only this: "Until it shall be made to appear to such officer that such taxes have been paid." If, then, a respectable stockholder says, "My tax has been paid," that will be satisfactory to the officer of the bank, and the shareholder will receive his dividend, as usual. No receipt is asked to be exhibited, because none is required by the law. The tax appears to have been paid.

The wild statement made by the Commissioners, that the City will "probably be the gainer rather than the loser," if it has to bring actions against thousands of stockholders residing in a half dozen different States, rather than, as now, receive every dollar called for by the tax roll as soon as it is due, is too absurd to deserve comment.

And does it occur to the Tax Commissioners that in their "hot haste" to pursue for taxation the surplus of banks, where not specifically provided for by law, they may endanger the whole tax levy of New-York City by introducing capital for taxation which, if their acts are proved illegal, will certainly invalidate the assessment of the whole City? Whereas, a little wise deliberation and dispassionate consideration might save the mortifying penalty which the Tax Commissioners are liable to incur by undue haste.

A BANK OFFICER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1876.

MORE CARELESSNESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last night about 12:30, while coming home, I saw, on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, a horse and buggy overthrown, and its occupants, luckily, not hurt. The City had been repaving, and there was a large pile of stones and sand in the middle of the street, without a light, although the men at work there have been repeatedly requested to provide a light. The consequence of this neglect was last night's accident, and it was only by God's providence that no one was injured.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1876. S. P.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—A reply has been received from Secretary Fish to the protest sent to Washington by the Dominion Government against the refusal of the United States authorities to allow Canadian vessels to navigate American canals under the terms of the Washington Treaty. The communication acknowledges the receipt of the protest, but gives no intimation what the policy of the American Government will be.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 6.

SENATE.

Senator Logan, of Illinois, who has been ill for some months, appeared in the Senate to-day for the first time this session.

BANK CHECK STAMP TAX.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, presented 596 petitions, signed by 29,896 persons, praying for the abolition of the bank check stamp tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the resolution of Mr. Edmunds in regard to the election of a President *pro tempore* of the Senate, made a report, which was ordered to be printed and lie upon the table.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, said as a member of the Committee upon Privileges and Elections he was unwilling to let the report go out without placing on record his dissent from certain portions of the report.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said he also dissented from so much of the report as favored the power of the Senate to remove the President *pro tempore* at will.

THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said after consultation with his colleague, he desired to qualify the notice given yesterday in regard to announcing the death of the late Vice President. As one of his colleagues in the other house was now sick, he could not name the day when the announcement would be made.

ALASKA.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War inclosing a detailed report of Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Department of Columbia, of his tour in Alaska Territory in 1875, and calling attention to the recommendation of that officer that Alaska be attached to Washington Territory as a county. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, introduced a bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS OF REBEL STATES.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, introduced a bill declaring the effect of permits to purchase products of the insurrectionary States in certain cases granted by the President of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF MINNESOTA.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, presented a petition of citizens of Minnesota favoring a division of the State into two judicial districts, to be called the "Northern" and "Southern" districts, and that the officers and court of the Southern District be located at Winona. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REDEMPTION OF LEGAL TENDERS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the bill introduced by him yesterday to further provide for the redemption of legal-tender United States notes in accordance with the existing law, and addressed the Senate in regard thereto. He defended and explained the provisions of the bill, which, he said, followed the original idea that the issue of legal-tender notes was a merely temporary war measure. It would be better, cheaper, and less likely to derange the money market, to sell or exchange four or four and a half per cent. bonds, running thirty years or more, for the legal-tender notes, redeeming them in the manner originally proposed, than to have the Treasury exchange United States bonds for gold. If we should allow this to be done the currency would gradually approach to that volume required by the wants of trade and of specie resumption in 1879. Nor do we need to be compelled to keep in circulation any fixed amount of legal tenders at par with specie. This would throw upon the Government the whole duty and cost of maintaining specie payments, which ultimately must mainly belong to the national banks; and this duty, it is fairly to be presumed, unless the banks mean to commit suicide, they will cheerfully assume and prepare for, just so soon as the Government no longer seeks to crowd gold out of the country by maintaining in its place United States notes. Mr. Morrill thought by Jan. 1, 1878, the difference between paper and gold would be much less than it is now, and that as a forerunner of resumption it would be well to provide that contracts after January, 1878, shall be upon a specie basis, unless otherwise specified. This would accustom our people to the coming change and bring specie into circulation. After comparing the progress, the future, and the circulating medium of our country with those of others, he proceeded to denounce the project for redeeming greenbacks with an interconvertible 3.65 per cent. interest-bearing bond, declaring that the scheme could not conduce to any public or private advantage. He likened it to an offer on the part of the Government to take and keep all the horses thrown out of employment at the commencement of Winter, promising to return them sleek and fat in the Spring. He also scouted the proposition which has been often broached that duties on foreign goods may hereafter be paid in paper. This, he said, would virtually repeal the law of 1862, containing the pledge of the country that such duties shall be paid in gold and set apart to pay the public debt. "Singularly enough," Mr. Morrill said, "this is regarded by a few who are willing to wound, but not ready to strike, the tariff, as well as by those who have wholly cut loose from coin, determined to sink or swim with paper money alone, and also by six or seven honest men who really feel, if we show how much we despise gold and how little we care for it at the Custom-house, that everybody will adopt the same opinion, and that gold will then at once drop so low in value that all who have it will be in haste to exchange it for paper. With much gravity they even claim this as the swiftest mode of returning to specie payments. By our flattering declaration that black is white we are to make silly bullionists, following the example of the crow in the fable, drop their gold, and then like Æsop's fox, we are to stand ready to snatch it up. If these honest men are not mistaken, here is to be found a real resumption boomerang, which, though sent off in an opposite direction, is to whirl round, and at last smite the rocks, from which will pour a flood of the precious metals. I confess to an entire want of faith in the boomerang movement." He ridiculed the idea promulgated in some quarters that we must not only keep and maintain a volume of currency equal to the wants of trade, but that it must be a non-exportable currency, claiming that that very doctrine sent our bonds abroad. "Owning no bonds myself," he said, "and never expecting to own any, I yet should be glad to have Americans hold them all." He also ridiculed the argument frequently set up that our only remedy for a currency largely inflated and below par, is to wait and let the country grow up to it. The philosopher who waited on the banks for the river to run by was hardly more profound or patient. There is no way to judge of the future but by the past. The bank or paper circulation in 1860, with a population of 31,429,891, was $207,802,000, and at no time had been more than five millions above that sum. For all the wants of trade $6 58 per capita appears to have been enough. It was not then dreamed that there was any deficiency, and if there had been, it was only necessary to ask for more to get it; but no more was asked for. If the amount of paper money then was sufficient for our normal condition, the amount we now have is evidently vastly too much. Our population in 1870 was 38,555,983, and the amount of legal tender and national bank notes in August, 1875, was $767,533,323. Assuming the standard of 1860 and of years prior thereto as equal to the fair requirements of financial health and stability—with the country no larger, unless made larger by the ice of Alaska—we have now such an excess of currency that, if we wait until the country grows up to it, we must postpone specie resumption until our population rises to 116,646,401, with a corresponding increase of the wants of trade. The speaker showed, however, that we do not need so much circulation per capita as in 1860, for since that time the system of checks, certificates of deposit, drafts, bills of exchange, postal and telegraph orders have enormously increased and rendered less clumsy the method of business. There should be no waiting for a generation to pass away and for another to come with more ability and courage than we ascribe to ourselves, or than must be ascribed to our forefathers in every similar crisis. Those who never start are most unlikely ever to reach the end of the journey. He did not believe that any great amount of injury would fall upon debtors by raising the value of the paper dollar to the par of specie; nor would property shrink much in value. It was a great delusion to suppose that contraction would benefit the rich and fall heavily upon the poor, while inflation would operate in the opposite direction. It would be much nearer the truth to say the effect would be exactly the reverse. He argued at considerable length against the injustice and bad policy of inflation, and reviewed the arguments of the inflationists. He denied that the national banks ought to be abolished and that the currency issued by them should be withdrawn and an equal amount issued by the Government of the United States. Up to this time the failed banks had deposited over a million of dollars in excess of the amount redeemed by the Government. Not one of them was in default. He warmly praised the national banking system, and said if the banks were only circulating a currency convertible at par nearly all their defects would vanish. What we most needed after specie resumption, to completely remedy our financial condition, was more real and absolute capital. All the financial tinkering in the world would not supply it. All the cheap expedients for making money plenty without earning it or without giving anything in exchange for it would result in disreputable failure. The sooner we learn that money cannot be invented, but must be earned, the better for the country. "A debased currency," he said, in conclusion, "is demoralizing. It is too apparent that trade is now demoralized, and there is no venture warrantable in the world of traffic unaccompanied by a wide margin of profit. It is seen that no bargain, even on the shortest time, can be squarely fulfilled, as the fluctuation of paper legal tender always calls for more or less than what was 'nominated in the bond,' and transfers the profit or loss of the transaction from the right side to the wrong side, to the confusion of all legitimate trade and of all exact limits to pending contracts. Stable business now often leads to ruin, and prodigal adventurers here and there suddenly wake up famous as millionaires. Discretion is robbed of its merit, and chance, the blindest of goddesses, rules the day. 'Bulls' and 'bears' among the stock gamblers revel in their millennium. Is it strange that sound morality should be confounded? or that instead of golden virtue we too often find in their place nothing but the cheapest pinchbeck impudently asserting itself to be better than gold tried by fire. Certainly this is not the safest training for the young men of America! Public and private expenditures are now too largely based upon inflation; and so long as payments are made in the cheapest substitute for money nothing in return but cheap equivalents and cheap service can be obtained. Since the close of the war the aggregate losses from the uncalculating, headlong use of a debased currency have been enormous. Public works as well as private have been shingled over by millions of greenbacks and represent more in cost than in real value. Manufacturers are not making a new dollar for an old one. Laboring men have been discontented, grudgingly employed, and, like Charles Lamb, go to work late, and, to make amends, retire early. All that has been bought and paid for or run in debt for is already rated at a large percentage less than nominal cost. Financial investments all have symptoms of the rickets—swollen heads and small legs—and the reductions which may come with returning health are wholly incomputable except where such reductions to a large extent have already been realized. No permanent restoration of industrial prosperity, no permanent employment of working men, no safety to working capital, can be expected until the Government permits its own operations, the labor of our people, and the business enterprise of the country to be based upon the solid foundations represented by gold and paper at par with gold, represented by restored peace and morality, in accordance with the unbroken experience of the wise among nations, and in harmony with the instincts of a high-spirited people, ashamed of the exploded devices of paying debts by a renewal of broken promises, and ashamed of a vacillating standard of mercantile honor worthy only of a bankrupt people half maniac and half knave. May I not invoke the aid of all earnest men in behalf of a measure designed to sustain the policy of a return to a sound currency, or of a return to the money of the Constitution?"

At the conclusion of his remarks he moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance. So ordered.

INDEMNITY FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. SARGEANT, of California, submitted a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure indemnity to the United States for advances of interest paid and to be paid by the Government, on account of subsidy bonds issued to the several Pacific Railroad Companies, and to secure indemnity against liability to pay the principal of such bonds by requiring the creation of sinking funds or otherwise. Also, whether the issues of the companies' mortgage bonds were in excess of the amount necessary for the completion of said roads, and if so, whether such issues are a first lien upon the roads. Also, whether any of the bonds of the United States, issued in aid of said roads, are a first lien on the same, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

COURTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, submitted a preamble and resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more interior courts in the Indian Territory for the trial of minor offenses, where the Federal Court now has jurisdiction. After some discussion, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, inquired what disposition had been made of the bill introduced by the Senator from Vermont.

The CHAIR replied: It has been referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. BOGY moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was referred. He said he desired to speak on the subject, and if the vote by which the bill was referred be reconsidered, he would move to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in February.

After some discussion Mr. BOGY said he had no objection to the bill being referred now.

Mr. THURMAN said he desired to call the attention of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill] to the third section of his bill, which required national banks to hold one-fourth of their money reserve in coin, and after Jan. 1, 1877, half, and after October, 1878, three-fourths. He [Mr. Thurman] thought these banks ought to prepare for specie payment, and it would be no more than just for Congress to require them to keep the coin interest the Government paid them on the bonds deposited until they could resume specie payment. But he would not divert the security which depositors have, as proposed by the third section of the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, inquired how a national bank could resume so long as the Government did not? It could redeem its notes with a greenback, which had been made a legal tender.

Mr. THURMAN said when the time came he would endeavor to show that both the Government and the national banks could resume. Then the Senator from Vermont could ask that question.

Mr. MORRILL argued that by compelling national banks to have a portion of their reserve in coin instead of legal tenders would be no diversion of the security which depositors had.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Bogy] had said the bill introduced by the Senator from Vermont did not provide for accumulating coin in the Treasury. He begged to call the attention of that Senator to the original act of Jan. 14, 1875, which did provide for such accumulation. It was true that this act did not receive the votes of the Senators belonging to the Democratic Party, and he was forced to believe that it did not meet their approval. He then read from the act of January last, and said absolute power was given to the financial officer of the Government to take the necessary steps to pay the legal-tender notes in coin. All the surplus resources from this time forth were to be applied to it.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri—There are no surplus resources.

Mr. EDMUNDS—That depends, Mr. President, upon how the revenues are collected in the Western States. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOGY—If you will appoint honest men from your party to go there they will be properly collected. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS—If we appoint honest men we will be obliged to appoint them from our party. Resuming, Mr. Edmunds said he was glad to state that the great body of the people of the State which the Senator [Mr. Bogy] in part represented had performed their duty in bringing to justice those who violated the law there. The country, by the act of January last, had entered upon a fresh promise to which all the revenues and credit of the Government were to be devoted, and he did not fear that so long as this Government continued in the hands of the real friends of specie resumption this promise would be disregarded.

Mr. BOGY argued that there were no surplus revenues now and there would be none by 1879.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he was sorry to hear such statements. There was even for the past year, which was one of the hardest in our history, a surplus revenue of from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, and there would be a saving of probably fifty millions next year by the reduction of expenses.

Mr. BOGY said he had no doubt if the measure inaugurated by the Democratic House of Representatives should be passed by the Senate there would be a surplus revenue, but he had no hope that such measures would be passed here.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said he in part represented a people in favor of specie payment. This great question of finance ought not to be a football of parties. Go to England to-day. There were Gladstone and Disraeli differing on everything else, but agreeing on this question. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] said there was a surplus in the revenue. In his [Mr. Eaton's] judgment there was no surplus. Figures might say so, men might write a surplus, but there was none. He would appreciate the paper dollar to the gold dollar. It was the duty of Congress to do so; not to legislate as partisans, but as Americans; not to put up one party and down another. He [Mr. Eaton] would be found at all times, without regard to parties, prepared to legislate so as to bring paper up to gold.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was very happy to hear the Senator from Connecticut make this declaration, for he was the first one of his party who had promised aid in the resumption of specie payment. If that Senator would bring in a bill looking to that end it would be passed. He (Sherman) for one would welcome his bill. He was sorry none of the Senators on that side had brought in such a bill before. He (Sherman) desired to correct the misapprehension into which Senators had fallen. It was too much the custom to cry down everything. To use the vulgar phrase of the brokers of Wall street, we are "bearing down" everything. He argued that the public debt had gradually decreased since the Republicans had charge of the Government. This Republican administration, since it had charge of the Government, had paid off more than any Government ever paid before. It was estimated at the beginning of the present fiscal year that the surplus revenues for the year would be only $9,000,000, and yet in the first six months of that year the public debt had been reduced nearly nine millions, and the best months for revenue were yet to come. He had no doubt now that we would have a surplus revenue of $20,000,000 for the present fiscal year. If the Senators would all join in practical economy there would be a surplus revenue of $40,000,000 during the next fiscal year. The Senators ought to take a hopeful view of things in this Centennial year of our great country. Periodically there are times of financial distress. We have lived through them all, and he believed every day and every hour would add to the wealth of the country and relieve distress. All the pledges made one year ago, although not voted for by the Democratic Party, are binding upon their honor, as well as upon that of Republicans. He trusted that all would unite to make them good.

Mr. EDMUNDS said this question of finance was a party question, and it would be a party question like every other great question which divided opinions in this great country or any other.

Mr. THURMAN said if the Senator meant that the bill of last January was a party bill he quite agreed with him. That bill never saw the light in this body until it was brought forth from a caucus, and passed without a single word of discussion on the part of the majority. It was a caucus compromise of conflicting opinions. It was a party measure, and it did not become the Senator from Vermont to say that the thing was voted against by every Democrat. He [Mr. Thurman] ventured to say that the men who voted against it were as warm friends to specie resumption as the Senator from Vermont, or any of his friends on that side of the chamber. It would not do for the Senator from Vermont to say that, because the Democrats would not swallow whole anything which a Republican caucus might agree upon, they were not in favor of a sound currency. There was no greater proof of the viciousness of such legislation than was found by the history of the practical working of the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he did not know whether the bill was born of a caucus or not, but he believed it was born of some good and patriotic purpose. The Senator [Mr. Thurman] said the Republicans did not debate the bill. They did not need to do so. It spoke for itself.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said he believed there was more debt and less money in the country than ever before. He believed the people of this country were never so poor as now. There was but one way by which the people could be extricated from this trouble, and it was not by crimination and recrimination, as had been the case to-day. He was assigned to a place on the Financial Committee when he first came to the Senate, and every plan he had submitted to extricate the people had been voted down by members of the majority.

The question being on referring the bill introduced by Mr. Morrill yesterday to the Committee on Finance, it was so referred.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, went into executive session. At 5:15 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REDUCTION OF ARMY EXPENSES.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to take into immediate consideration the pay and allowances of all the officers of the Army, and to report whether in any, and if so in what, cases such pay and allowances should be reduced. In connection with it he said that while the Committee on Appropriations desired to make reductions as far as possible, but yet with entire justice to the Army and all other branches of the Government, it was not its desire to interfere in any way with the business which other committees of the House may have before them. He therefore could say that wherever the Committee on Appropriations desired to reduce the number of employes or to change their pay, it would do so only after the fullest conference with the committee which had special charge of the subject. The resolution was agreed to.

THE CENTENNIAL—PEACE AND HARMONY.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Pennsylvania, from the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration, reported a bill appropriating $1,500,000 to complete the Centennial buildings and other preparations for the celebration, one-third of the amount to be paid immediately, and the remainder in four monthly installments; provided that the Government shall not be liable for any debt or obligation in connection with the celebration, or for any additional payment. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. NEW, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that the fraternal feeling and good-will now existing in all sections of the country, and the manifest disposition and purpose of the men who battled against each other in the late civil war to join hands as one people in the future, is a most auspicious ushering in of the Centennial year, and that while the people are thus making an honest effort to live together in peace, and to uphold the same flag of an undivided country, their representatives in Congress should do no act which would unnecessarily disturb the patriotic concord now existing and increasing, nor wantonly revive the bitter memories of the past. He insisted on having the vote taken by yeas and nays, and it was accordingly so taken, and resulted in the resolution being unanimously adopted by yeas, 198; nays, none.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, tried to offer a resolution declaring that, in consideration of the especial harmony expressed in the resolution just adopted, wounded soldiers ought not to be removed from positions in the House which they might be qualified to fill; but the Speaker ruled that he had not the floor for that purpose.

TAXATION OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, introduced a bill to impose a tax on sales of stocks and bonds, and to reduce the tax on tobacco; also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the names and residences of all shareholders in national banking associations, and the number of shares held by each on the first Monday of July last. The resolution was adopted.

INFLATION.

Mr. REA, of Missouri, offered a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the contraction of the currency in the manner and to the extent that it has been done has been detrimental to the business of the country, and that in the present financial condition of the country no further contraction of the currency ought to be had.

Mr. COX, of New-York, suggested that the resolution should be referred to either of the two committees having charge of the subject.

Mr. REA demanded the previous question on the adoption of the resolution, which the House refused by 54 to 122, and the resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

AN EX-REBEL POSTMASTER GENERAL ON ECONOMY.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, introduced a bill appropriating $1,536,416 62 on account of money paid by Texas for frontier defenses; a bill for the payment of the remainder of the fund appropriated for the creditors of the late Republic of Texas; a bill for the improvement of the harbor and bar of Sabine Pass and the Sabine and Nueces Rivers; a bill for a United States building in Tyler, Texas; a bill to establish a collection district at Sabine Pass; and a bill to repeal the act of March 2, 1867, prohibiting payment of persons not known to be opposed to the rebellion.

THE TEXAS BORDER.

Mr. HANCOCK, of Texas, introduced a bill for the payment of losses of citizens of Texas from Indian depredations.

Mr. SCHLECKER, of Texas, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the inroads, robberies, and murders along the Mexican border in Texas.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, suggested that the subject should be left to the Committee on Military Affairs. He was opposed to the multiplication of select committees.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, favored the appointment of a Select Committee, inasmuch as the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Military Affairs, to which were referred that portion of the President's Message in regard to these depredations, could not act jointly on the subject.

Mr. REAGAN advocated the resolution, and said that the authorities of Texas would not be able longer to restrain the people of that country from taking up arms in their own defense, a thing which might be greatly to be deplored. Taking into consideration the danger of international complications, he believed that some committee ought to be charged with the whole question.

Mr. HANCOCK, of Texas, also advocated the resolution, and spoke of the necessity of avoiding war and maintaining peace on the frontier. He spoke of the incursions of the Mexican marauders to a distance of fifty, seventy-five, or one hundred and twenty-five miles into Texas. He was not complaining of the Government of Mexico, for he realized the comparative inability of that Government to preserve order and peace on its borders. The people of Texas were disposed to act with the greatest forbearance toward Mexico, but they thought that means might be found to afford adequate protection to them.

After further debate the motion to refer the resolution to a standing committee was rejected, and the resolution was adopted.

AMNESTY.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, asked Mr. Randall whether he desired to bring the House to a vote on his Amnesty bill on Monday next.

Mr. RANDALL replied that he did.

Mr. BLAINE then said he had a substitute to offer to it, which he asked to have read and ordered printed. The substitute was read as follows: That all persons now under the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, with the exception of Jefferson Davis, late President of the so-called Confederate States, shall be relieved of such disabilities upon their appearing before any Judge of a United States Court, and taking and subscribing in open court the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded, viz.:

"I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic. That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same. That I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will faithfully discharge the duties of a citizen of the United States."

Many other bills and resolutions of a more or less private or local nature were introduced and the House at 4:30 adjourned till Monday next.

ANOTHER FOX-HUNT.

The announcement of a fox-hunt attracted a large number of people to the meet at Bull's Head, a few miles back of Port Richmond, Staten Island, yesterday. The greater number came in vehicles of all descriptions as spectators only, but there was a fair show of huntsmen. Those who followed the hounds were Joseph Donahue, Sr., Joseph Donahue, Jr., and Mr. Ryan, of the Mansion House, Hackensack; Mr. Hugh Leady and Mr. James McEntee, of New-York; Mr. Charles Trantor, George Trantor, Fred. Rathyen, E. Decker, James Dempsey, and Mr. Harrison, of Staten Island. The pack of hounds consisted of twenty-three, fourteen of which belonged to Staten Island, and the other nine, the already famous dogs owned by Joseph Donahue. Mr. Robertson acted as huntsman. At an early hour a fox that had been kept in confinement only two days was let loose in a patch of several acres of scrubby wood and underbrush, skirted by a swamp on one side, near Baylis' Hotel. By 10 o'clock a large number of spectators had assembled, and at 10:30 Robertson started the dogs. In a few minutes Donahue's hound Leader gave tongue, and immediately Robertson was on foot urging on the dogs. Thirty minutes, however, elapsed before anything was seen of Reynard, and then he was discovered solitarily sitting on a cake of ice in the midst of a small pond. He had evidently fled through the swamp and had jumped upon the ice, which, proving too frail, broke and carried him away. A rude raft was speedily improvised, and Reynard was very soon cleverly lassooed by Mr. S. Decker and safely placed in a bag, in which he was taken a good half-mile away and started. After the lapse of about twenty minutes the dogs were again let loose, and Leader again soon took up the scent. Reynard ran well, doubled and twisted, cleared stone walls, and dodged fences, but after a run of eighteen minutes was caught and killed by the dogs, Mr. Robertson, followed very closely by Mr. Ryan, being in at the death soon enough to prevent his being mangled. Mr. Robertson severed the brush from the body, which was then cut into and dragged by boys to the park at Port Richmond.

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 6.—As evidence of the great change of feeling that has been wrought upon the minds of the people of this village by the late religious revivals, is the large attendance at the union services during this, the week of prayer. The services are held in different churches each night. The main body of the church would not hold the people, and auxiliary services were opened in the basements. Even then all could not obtain seats.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED STRUCK JURY.

A MOTION TO AMEND THE ARRAY OF JURORS ARGUED—THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS STATED—DECISION RESERVED.

The Tweed proceedings came up before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday, in accordance with the terms of the adjournment had the day previous, in order to enable the counsel for the people to take some measures preparatory to the entry of the proposed order sustaining the challenge to the array of jurors. Shortly after the opening of the court Mr. Peckham said that, after due deliberation on the suggestions made by the court, the counsel had come to the conclusion that the best course was to move, as he did, to amend the certificate of the elisors and the return of the Sheriff by striking out the name of George W. Southwick and inserting that of John C. Southwick.

Judge Westbrook said that there would be a difficulty in such case, as there would be a name on the list with regard to which the defense had had no opportunity of striking. Mr. Field had stated that if he knew of the name of John C. Southwick being on the list, and knew him to be a partner of Jackson S. Schultz, he would have stricken out the name, because he intended calling Mr. Schultz as a witness.

Mr. Peckham said that the elisors had testified that John C. Southwick was the gentleman they intended to select, and that they had spoken to the counsel of his being a partner of Mr. Schultz. The elisors chose not names but individuals. The defense were to call Mr. Schultz as a witness, and could find no fault with his partner.

Mr. David Dudley Field was asked by the court to state as to which Mr. Southwick he understood the elisors to select, but said he knew nothing about it. He further said that if any amendment could be had, it would be of the list of forty-eight. If that were done, they would see how quickly he would strike off the name of John C. Southwick.

Mr. Peckham said that if the defense had any objections to Mr. Southwick personally, he would allow them to take his name from among the twenty-four and substitute that of any other on the list, without any objection being made by the counsel for the people.

Mr. Field retorted by saying that that was very fine. The counsel wished them to consent to the proceedings when they were all along objecting to them. The State had no power to take from an individual the right to sue, nor could it do so from the County. It amounted to this, that the County of New-York was adjudged a lunatic and unable to take care of its own affairs. The State then stepped in to take care of them.

Mr. Peckham then said that according to the defendant's counsel Mr. Tweed was the only one competent and capable to take charge of the affairs of the County. Mr. Tweed, however, had run away. The County, however, has been represented in the suit since the passage of the Consolidation act, and the Corporation Counsel was present to look after its interests. In conclusion, Mr. Peckham cited several authorities in support of the application.

James C. Carter, of counsel for the people, followed, saying that technical points like the one raised are the only defense that Tweed has. They constitute his only capital, he continued, and he must make the most of them. The statute directs forty-eight persons to be selected from the lists. These were indisputably selected. There is absolutely no objection to the proceedings except as to the name of George W. Southwick. The elisors say they saw the name of John C. Southwick, and intended to select him. They did it. There is no dispute as to the fact. The only question is whether the court had the power to make the proposed clerical change. The identity of the person was established, and identity is the only important consideration. In England, anciently, it was the rule that a mistake in a Christian name, in such a case, was irreparable, because the statutes did not extend to it, but a mistake in a surname could be amended. The importance formerly attached to the Christian names of persons had been done away with. The question was whether, in these modern times, the distinction would be kept up, so that a mistake in a Christian name should be held incurable and a mistake in a surname amendable. To remove any possible real or fancied injury the counsel for the people offered to exercise their right of peremptory challenge as to Mr. Southwick.

David Dudley Field then made a long argument, in which he said he would not be very strenuous in his objections were he to consult his own convenience and that of his associates merely. But an amendment of this kind would go upon the records and be a precedent. In that he was concerned. The defense was not on technicalities as had been said. Here is a claim, he continued, of $7,000,000 of which they say the county has been plundered. Four millions of this were actually due. It is said that Tweed received $1,000,000, and the other $2,000,000 were distributed among others who got off scot free, while Tweed is sued for the entire $7,000,000. A fictitious plaintiff is put in after the Court of Appeals had decided that the county had no right to sue. They had a good defense, and he desired to hear no more about the fight on mere technicalities. In regard to the application, he claimed, first, that it was too late; second, that this was merely a reargument of what Judge Westbrook had just decided; and third, the court could not grant the amendment in the present state of the case, but must go back and reform the whole transaction—that is, go back to the original forty-eight names.

The affidavits of Mr. Edelstein and Dudley Field were then read, stating that they were present at the elisors' meeting, but heard nothing of John C. Southwick or Jackson S. Schultz. In opposition the affidavits of the elisors, of Mr. Peckham, and of James Kent were read, which stated almost exactly the reverse.

Mr. Carter then said the opposing counsel were not concerned about themselves merely, they were concerned about preserving the administration of the law from a bad precedent. The highest estimate was to be placed on Mr. Tweed's notions of justice. They were all the public had to show for the $6,000,000,000 stolen by him. Continuing, he utterly denied that $4,000,000,000 of the money were a just debt. He urged that it was not too late to make the amendment.

The argument thus concluded was listened to attentively by a large crowd of spectators, among whom were Assemblyman Campbell, "Andy" Garvey, and others. At its conclusion Judge Westbrook announced that he would decide the question raised at the opening of court on Monday morning. The panel of jurors was then excused from attendance until that time.

VERDICTS AGAINST THE CITY.

TWO CURIOUS CASES—ANOTHER COACH-HIRE QUESTION—AN INTERPRETER'S TALENTS.

Thomas Conroy was appointed by Justice Kivlen interpreter of the Second District Civil Court in 1871. He was paid up to September, 1871, when Controller Green refused to pay him. Mr. Conroy continued to hold the office under Justice Kivlen and Justice Field, his successor, until 1874. The defense interposed by the City was that Mr. Conroy had performed no duty or service as interpreter, and did not know any foreign language. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in the Common Pleas, A. J. Requier appearing for the City and Elliot Sandford for Mr. Conroy. The court decided that as the Justices had full power over the position of the plaintiff, and while he held the office and performed the duty apparently to the satisfaction of the appointing power, the defendants could not avail themselves of such a defense; nor could they show that he was incompetent, that question having been settled by the appointment of the Justices, to whom alone the power was confided. Verdict was rendered for the full amount claimed, $3,362 68.

An action was brought in the Court of Common Pleas by George W. Butt against the Board of Education to recover $53 for the use of coaches and horses furnished to the Commissioners in 1871 to visit schools in Harlem and Carmansville. At the request of Controller Green a demurrer was interposed and the argument was made yesterday by D. J. Dean for the board and Elliot Sandford for the plaintiff. The defense was that the Controller thought that the Commissioners were not entitled to hire coaches to visit the schools, but should ride in the horse cars or walk. The court, Judge J. F. Daly, held that as the Commissioners received no compensation, and the law gave them a right to expend a reasonable sum for necessary incidental expenses, the demurrer should be overruled and judgment given for plaintiff, with costs, which will far exceed the amount of the judgment.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

A test case, brought for injuries occasioned to business on account of the obstructions raised by the work on the Fourth avenue improvement, is now on trial before Judge Van Vorst in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I. The suit is brought by Charles E. Higham against the New-York and Harlem Railroad, Sydney Dillon, M. A. Clyde, John P. Andrews, William Hines, and Moses Noyes. The plaintiff, it appears, hired a store at the corner of Fourth avenue and Eighty-fifth street, in 1872, for five years, at an increasing rent, beginning at $600 per annum and ending at $750. He claims that the defendants, in excavating for the improvement, blocked up the approaches to his store and so ruined his business. He lays his damages at $10,000. The railroad company, in its defense, maintains that the blame, if any, is on the contractors, Dillon, Clyde, and Andrews. These gentlemen urge that they are not responsible, but that Hines and Noyes, the sub-contractors, are. As a further defense it is urged that the work being authorized by law, and that no more damage being inflicted than was absolutely necessary for the construction of the work, no damages should be awarded. The case is still on.

A LADIES' QUARREL.

The case of Mrs. Nellie Eugenie Gillotte vs. Mrs. Anna M. Jackson and William O. Jackson is now on trial before Judge Speir, in Part II. of the Superior Court. The suit is for malicious prosecution, the damages being laid at $5,000. The parties, it appears, reside on opposite sides of the same street in this City. The plaintiff is a dress-maker, and employs apprentices. Two of these, Mrs. Jackson says, came across the street one day and insulted her in various ways, being instigated thereto by the plaintiff. Mrs. Jackson accordingly had Mrs. Gillotte arrested. The husbands of the ladies endeavored to settle the matter between their respective spouses, but without success. When Mrs. Gillotte was brought up to answer, Mrs. Jackson failed to appear against her, and she was accordingly discharged. She now brings the present suit, claiming that the proceedings were malicious.

THE "DOLLY VARDEN STORE."

AN INTERESTING BANKRUPTCY CASE—STATEMENT OF THE ASSIGNEE.

John P. Rice, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, and Louis H. Tyler, composing the firm of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., opened in January, 1872, a magnificently-furnished dry goods jobbing house at Nos. 474, 476, and 478½ Broadway, and they are now bankrupts, their assets being estimated at three per cent. of their liabilities. The case was referred to Register Dwight. Messrs. Carter and Eaton appeared for the creditors, and Mr. William A. Harding was appointed assignee of the bankrupts' estate. With the aid of Mr. U. C. Burnap, an expert accountant, the assignee made a thorough examination of the affairs of the bankrupts, the investigation taking about two months' time. The Assignee made yesterday the following statement relative to the firm and its business: "The firm commenced business on Jan. 1, 1872, and failed on Dec. 19, 1874. The capital all came from the old firm of Curran, Goodwin, Walker & Co., the predecessors of the bankrupt firm, and consisted of merchandise and accounts amounting to probably $200,000. The concern evidently lost money from the start, through expenditures of an extravagant nature and careless credits. They fitted up their establishment in great style, and it was known as the 'Dolly Varden store.' There can be no doubt but that they were involved and unable to pay their debts in full, nearly a year before they failed, and they were probably deficient of assets to the amount of $200,000 to pay their debts on July 1, 1874. They should have stopped and got a compromise at least a year before they did stop. Up to the time of stoppage they gave out that they could pay one hundred cents on the dollar. On the day they failed they made an assignment under the State law to Mr. Charles P. Crosby, of the law firm of Fullerton, Knox & Crosby. On that day they owed about two hundred and twenty thousand dollars and their nominal assets amounted to about eighty thousand dollars, and $35,000 of that was in bills receivable pledged as collateral security to banks for discounts, and was all absorbed, and they were actually found on balancing their accounts with the banks to be debtors to those institutions to the amount of $25,000. The balance of their assets consisted principally of bad or dubious accounts. About five thousand five hundred dollars was paid to Fullerton, Knox & Crosby for legal services in the case, and Mr. Crosby, as assignee, collected about seven thousand dollars out of the assets. The balance of the assets, consisting principally of either suspended or entirely worthless debts, was passed over to me in September, 1875, as the Assignee appointed in the bankruptcy proceedings. A thorough examination of the firm's accounts revealed, as I have already stated, that they lost money from the time they commenced business. Their gross sales for the three years they were in business amounted to about $3,500,000, at a gross profit of only about nine per cent. Their store expenses, including interest account, were nearly $425,000, and the partners' individual accounts amounted to about [illegible]. The profit and loss account for the three years, besides for bad debts, was nearly $175,000; and, unless the Bankruptcy Court orders Mr. Crosby to pay over the money he received to the present Assignee, there will be no dividend whatsoever; and, in no event, is there likely to be over three per cent. Several of the partners and their bookkeepers and cashier have been examined before Register Dwight, and Messrs. Carter and Eaton have suits against certain persons who have been charged with taking preferences contrary to the provisions of the Bankruptcy act. There can scarcely be a doubt that the firm sank, in expenses, bad debts, and partners' living, $42,000 in less than three years."

COURT NOTES.

The further examination of Ferdinand Santori, charged with passing a counterfeit [illegible] greenback, was had yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn, and again continued until to-morrow.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Ellen O'Neill to Patrick Lyman, and Mary Irving and Benjamin H. Irving to John Pullman.

John B. Lartena, of No. 77 Sullivan street, was held in default of $500 by Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house and violating the Excise law.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Justice Bixby committed James Haggerty, of No. 48 Mulberry street, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer for grand larceny from the premises of Michael Isaacs, of No. 13 Forsyth street.

Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, held Frederick Meyer on the charge of committing a burglary on the premises of Edwin Rapp, No. 333 East Ninth street, and stealing an iron bedstead worth $4.

Justice Bixby committed Beckwith, the alleged defaulter, to the Tombs yesterday without bail, and sent the papers in the case to the office of the District Attorney. Chief Clerk Clark intends to send the matter before the Grand Jury to-day.

James Healy, an inmate of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, was committed yesterday by Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer for burglary on the premises of Patrick Gough, of No. 167 Mulberry street.

The schedule filed in the Court of Common Pleas in the assignment of Robert W. Smith and Theron Baldwin to Samuel Jamieson, Jr., exhibits its liabilities amounting to $90,447 29, the nominal assets being $44,498 29, and the real assets $3,548 67. A bond in $30,000 was ordered.

Charles De L. Young, a clerk in the employ of J. L. Williams, of No. 203 West street, who on April 18 last embezzled $86 73 of his employer's money, was admitted by Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to $1,000 bail, to appear in answer to the charge in General Sessions.

Joseph B. Sutton, charged with perjury in connection with a bankruptcy now pending in Paterson, N. J., was arrested in this City yesterday morning. He was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn, and remanded by him to the charge of United States Marshall Plummer, of New-Jersey.

Frank Horn, of No. 129 Hester street, the accomplice of Julius Holborn, alias Charles Engle, (who pleaded guilty on Wednesday,) was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. The jury found the prisoner guilty of receiving stolen goods, and he was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in State Prison.

The case of Alida M. Wood, committed to await trial by Police Justice Kilbreth, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in West Twenty-fifth street, was brought before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of certiorari. On the woman's preliminary examination her counsel maintained that he had a right to cross-examine the complainant. This was, however, denied him by Justice Kilbreth. From this decision the certiorari is taken. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

The matter of the approval of the bill of costs of the Commissioners for the opening of One Hundred and Fifty-first street from Ninth avenue to the Hudson River, came up before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and was referred to John N. Lewis as Referee to take the proofs. The Commissioners are Edward J. Shandley, Clinton G. Colgate, and Joseph Cornell. Each Commissioner claims $933 38. Joseph J. Kane, the surveyor, claims $735 80. The bill of William M. Armstrong, clerk to the Commissioners, amounts to $350. Besides these there is a charge of $70 for rent and several minor charges for various expenses. The Controller objects to various items set down in the bills.

A QUESTION OF PATERNITY.

The case of John McParlan, who, by his guardian, James Wright, sued James McParlan, was decided in Part I. of the Superior Court, before Chief Justice Monell, yesterday. The suit was brought for a partition of the estate of Hugh McParlan, deceased, whose reputed son was the plaintiff, and whose brother was the defendant. The deceased left a will appointing his brother James sole Trustee of the entire estate for the benefit of three step-sisters and his mother, and giving John McParlan $1,000 on his attaining his majority. John was described in the will as the adopted son of the testator. The questions were whether John was the testator's real son, whether the deceased was laboring under hallucinations when he described him as his adopted son, and whether any undue influence had been used. The court charged that there was no proof of undue influence, and directed the jury to find answers to the questions: Is the plaintiff the son of the deceased? and had the testator any issue? To both of these questions the jury returned answers in the negative, thus putting an end to the suit. The amount involved was nearly $90,000.

DORA FRIEDMAN'S WILL.

The trial of the case of the contested will of the late Mrs. Dora Friedman was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Van Schaick. The trial was begun during the term of Surrogate Hutchings, but, as it could not be concluded, was adjourned over to yesterday. Mrs. Friedman died in 1874, leaving a will dated Oct. 19, 1868, in which she gives all her property to her children, to the entire exclusion of her husband. The property was valued at about $10,000. The will is contested by the husband, Morris Friedman, on the ground that his wife was incapable at the time of making a will; that at that time she was confined to her bed, and the instrument was drawn up at her lawyer's office, and signed with her mark, though she was fully able to write. In defense of the will it is claimed that the decease could neither read nor write, and that the disposition of the property as made was on account of the ill-treatment of her husband, and made to afford due protection to the children. The evidence yesterday was mainly in connection with the points made by the defense. A. R. Dyett appears for the proponents of the will, and ex-Judge Curtis for the contestant.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

REPORT OF CASES ARGUED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the following cases were argued:

No. 114.—*Smith and wife et al. vs. Vodges.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. This was a bill brought by Vodges, as Assignee in bankruptcy of Smith, to recover real estate, claimed to be the property of the wife. The allegation was that Smith, having failed in business as a real estate dealer, commenced the millinery and dry goods business, in the name of his wife, and with the proceeds of the business purchased, at Sheriff's sale, the property in question, in the wife's name; and that all this was to avoid responsibility for his own indebtedness and to defraud his creditors. The court adjudged the property to be the husband's, and the decree was that the wife convey it to the Assignee. It is here contended that the husband was sufficiently free from debt to enable him to make, post nuptial, a settlement on his wife, if he chose, and that the purchase must be construed to be such a settlement. U. H. Sharpless and R. C. McMurtie for appellants; W. A. Manderson for appellee.

No. 115.—*The Delaware, Lackawanna and Great Western Railroad Company vs. Warren.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This was an action brought by Warren, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Wadsworth Iron Company, to recover certain moneys which the railroad company had received on certain judgments and executions thereon against the iron company, in pursuance of which coal and other property belonging to the latter company was taken and sold. It was charged that the judgments were allowed to be taken by the iron company with a view to give a preference to the railroad company, and that the latter, at the time, knew of the insolvency of the former. The court found this allegation true, and the judgment was for the Assignee. It is here urged that as the judgments were obtained on notes given by the iron company for coal, and there suits were regularly conducted to judgment, without any facility being given by defendants, the decree will not be sustained. Two other cases involving the same questions are heard with this one. F. S. Frelinghuysen for appellant; G. S. Rogers for appellees.

No. 880.—*John Henderson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William R. Wickham, Mayor, &c., et al.*—Ordered by the court that this cause be advanced and argued with No. 478.

No. 115.—*Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph Warren, Assignee*; No. 116.—*Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Joseph Warren, Assignees*; No. 117.—*The National City Bank of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Warren, Assignee.*—The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. S. S. Rogers, of counsel for the defendants in error and appellee, and concluded by Mr. F. T. Frelinghuysen for plaintiffs in error and appellant.

No. 113.—*Thomas Slater Smith et al., appellants, vs. William Vodges, Assignee.*—This cause was argued by M. H. Carpenter, counsel for the appellant, and by John L. Thompson for appellee.

No. 165, (substituted for No. 120.)—*The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary A. F. and D. D. Arms.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by J. W. Carey, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Charles Eyser, in error to the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory.—The company appeal from a judgment for damages recovered against it by Eyser, for injuries sustained by him, in being thrown from a horse, by coming in contact with a telegraph wire which was being put up at the time of the accident. On the trial the court decided, as a matter of law, that the company was guilty of negligence, and instructed the jury that it was a case for exemplary damages because of the omission of proper safeguards in the prosecution of the work. It is here asserted that this was a double usurpation of power on the part of the court, that both the question of negligence and the degree of negligence were for the jury. J. H. Ashton and G. P. Lowery for the plaintiff in error, and J. W. Denver for the defendant.

On motion of Mr. George W. McCray, A. E. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. B. H. Hill, B. F. Lyon, of Macon, Ga., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. The court adjourned until to-morrow.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Matter of the Guardian Savings Institution.—Memorandum for counsel.

Kormann vs. Falk.—What authority is there for serving in this way?

Kormann vs. Falk.—What authority is there for service in mode proposed?

By Judge Barrett.

Garbutt vs. Delehanty.—Motion granted.

Matter of Gilman.—Referred to Hon. William Mitchell to take proof and report with his opinion upon the facts as to whether the orders asked for can properly be made.

Hartley vs. Langdon.—Motion to strike out as sham and irrelevant denied, but motion for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the answer granted with costs.

Betz vs. Winter.—Affidavit should have been served as well as the notice of the motion.

Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company vs. Devereaux.—Motion granted with costs as upon an issue of law.

Sanders vs. Halloway.—There is no proof submitted upon which to base an allowance. Motion papers were defective in that respect, and no allowance can be fixed.

Forgera vs. Maurice and Bartlett vs. Shirley.—Motions denied without costs. Memorandums.

Fagan vs. Magues; Pearsall vs. Pearsall.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Lewison vs. Falk; Manly vs. Luling.—Motions granted, with $10 costs.

Eastman vs. Ward.—Granted.

Matter of Clark.—Report confirmed, &c.

Bingham vs. O'Donnell.—Motion granted without costs.

Marsh vs. Marsh.—Motion granted. Let an attachment issue, returnable on the 8th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, and bailable in $100.

Muller vs. Muller.—Report confirmed, and alimony and counsel fees awarded, in accordance with the recommendation of said report.

Hoople vs. Wendel.—Two hundred dollars is a reasonable compensation. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Boardman vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.—Cause off for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sandford.

Aasoldson vs. Aasoldson.—Motion granted; report confirmed. Alimony and counsel fee to be paid as recommended.

Fetch et al. vs. Valentine.—Motion for judgment granted.

Da Costa et. al. vs. Wenberg.—Let the motion stand adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 11 inst.; then to be heard on notice thereof given to John Todd, Assignee, &c., on or before Saturday, Jan. 8 inst.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Antenrath vs. Somerville.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to serve amended answer in twenty days.

Teale vs. The Mayor, &c.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to amend as to first defense and sustained as to other defense; no costs.

Maid vs. Franklin.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to answer.

Butt vs. Board of Education.—Demurrer overruled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
78—Brown vs. Kip, &c.
108—Crandall vs. Crandall.
109—Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor, &c.
113—Hand vs. Page.
127—Gulick, &c., vs. Waters, &c.
141—Wolf vs. Jersey City Ins. Company.
145—Bowery Sav. Bk. vs. Caverly, &c.
167—Gulick vs. Waters, &c.
168—Levy vs. Harris.
170—Miller vs. Cruger.
171—Furniss vs. Furniss.
187—Spratt vs. Crawford, &c.
201—Coe vs. Julliard.
203—Price, &c., vs. Forshew, &c.

Nos.
212—Matter of Frohman.
249—Diggles, &c., vs. Farnsworth, &c.
250—Same vs. Same.
256—Mfs.' & B.'s Bk. vs. Meagher, &c.
257—Same vs. Same.
258—Same vs. Same.
259—Same vs. Same.
264—Matter of Bryan.
265—Bartlett, &c., vs. Einstein.
271—Derby vs. Derby.
282—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
283—Dieckerhoff vs. Ahlborn.
292—Faber vs. Dodge.
300———— vs. ———.
303—Bayer vs. Meyer.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady, J.

Nos.
57—Matter of Clark et al.
80———— vs. ———.
6—Newburg C. & P. Co. vs. Truth et al.
11—Roebling et al. vs. Duncan.
12—Matter of Foster, Jr., et al.
16—Freeman vs. Panama R. R. Co. et al.
33—*Tribune* Ass. vs. *Sun* P. and P. Ass. &c.
38—Bradhurst vs. Catherwood et al.
39—Same vs. Same.
40—Same vs. Same.
41—Same vs. Same.
43—Steits vs. Green.
44—Matter of Dept. of Public Parks.
49—Wallace et al. vs. Castle et al.
50—Goodman vs. Hutchinson, &c.
61—Matter of Feeney.

Nos.
63—Matter of Cornish.
66—Matter of Clarkson.
71—Klein vs. Cohen.
165—Solomon vs. Van Prang.
127—Hudnett vs. Cooley et al.
170—Matthews vs. Coe.
171—Dilleber vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
173—Archer vs. O'Brien.
174—Cashman vs. Wood.
175—Same vs. Same.
176—Fuller, et al. vs. Hunt et al.
179—Catlin vs. Adirondack Co.
181—Heath et al. vs. Mahoney.
183—Morange vs. Vogel et al.
183—Slade vs. Wilson.
184—Brewster vs. Manning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Henry Starr, robbery.
Martin Blunk, felonious assault and battery.
Francis Seaver, felonious assault and battery.
John McGioin, felonious assault and battery.
James Savage, burglary.
John Miner, grand larceny.

Daniel Crawford, grand larceny.
Georgeanna Allen, grand larceny.
George Stanley, grand larceny.
Daniel M. Reid, grand larceny.
Michael Hennlin, petit larceny.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
18—Martinez vs. Fernandez.
21—Eno vs. The Mayor, &c.
22—Pelton vs. The Mayor, &c.
Law and Fact.
53—Sturgis vs. Drew et al.
63—Steinbach vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.
92—Hicks et al. vs. Price et al.
113—Hay vs. Star F. Ins. Co.
125—Lyne vs. Williams.
130—Hooper vs. McCormack et al.
137—Ranney vs. Peyser.
151—Sober vs. McCormack et al.
152—Same vs. Same.
153—Same vs. Same.
154—Britton vs. Dayton.
157—Ingraham vs. Houghtaling.
159—Locke et al. vs. Wilmore et al.
164—Morris et al. vs. Porter et al.
165—Devan vs. Martin et al.
166½—Vanderpoel vs. White et al.
168—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Halligan et al.
169—Astor et al. vs. Morris.
171—Dudley vs. Shear et al.
179—Katlenborn vs. Katlenborn et al.
197—Bockhorn vs. Miller et al.
198—Ward vs. Krummer et al.
199—Leserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.

Nos.
201—Goepp vs. Hufnagel et al.
202—Harlon vs. Bleecker Street R. R. Co.
203—Bauer vs. Clausen.
204—Wakeman vs. Doepp et al.
205—Snare vs. Hardwicke et al.
206—Power vs. Otard et al.
207—Sawyer et al. vs. Butterfield.
208—Bank of N. A. vs. F. N. S. & C. R. R. Co.
209—Anderson et al. vs. Burling et al.
210—Schlesinger vs. Tallman et al.
213—Fuller vs. Newcombe et al.
214—Joly, &c., vs. Lacombe.
215—Baker et al. vs. Wall.
216—Tallman vs. Schlesinger et al.
217—Ranney vs. Fischer.
218—Same vs. Same.
219—Same vs. Same.
220—Same vs. Same.
221—Same vs. Same.
222—Same vs. Same.
222½———— vs. ———.
223—Wallack vs. Daly.
224—McLarty vs. Hart et al.
225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.
226—Voorhis vs. Kerwin et al.
227—Vultee, &c. vs. Equitable L. I. A. S., &c.
228—Shapter vs. Kirchner et al.
229—May vs. Crow.
230—Lester vs. Rosen et al.
232—Mooney vs. Leventritt.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

No. Short Causes.
2883—Addoms vs. Kalisch.
3505—Stegman, &c., vs. Kavanagh et al.
1879—Payton vs. Finn.
3837—Smith vs. Brown.
3755—Nelson, Jr., vs. Applegate et al.
1987—Claflin et al. vs. Schwartz.
3697—Flood vs. Sewing Mach. Engine Co.
3515—Apgar vs. Bancroft.
639—Stewart vs. Sherwood, &c.

3295—Hubbard vs. Hess, et al.
3391—Corlies et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3379—Musgrove vs. Canada South'n R. R. Co.
3959—Lehman et al. vs. Benedicts.
3927—Forster et al. vs. Clark.
3676—Morgan et al. vs. Lambert et al.
——Brown vs. Lyddy.
3821—Nichols v. Tonnes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
3234—Garland vs. Bradstreet et al.
2890—Whittlesey et al. vs. Hall et al.
3330—Berden vs. Reimer, &c.
3640—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Richardson, &c., et al.
3728—Bank of B. N. America vs. Hubbell.
3989—Fisher vs. Frey.
2996—Fisher vs. Crosley.
4006—Reed et al. vs. Roberts.
3642—Willimantic T. Co. vs. Warner et al.
3032—Bogart vs. Kiechner et al.
3982—Sims vs. Pray.
3910—Lambert vs. Reynolds.

Nos.
3424—Bamberg et al. vs. Meyer.
3926—Devlin vs. Lanigan.
3948—Trowbridge et al. vs. Donohue.
3248—Van Benner vs. Underhill, Jr.
3654—White vs. Birdsall.
3564—Hawley vs. Pettet.
3264—Bonne vs. Sheffield.
2484—Linderman vs. Harnay.
3940—Roe vs. Wilson.
4062—Shurman vs. Smith.
4138—Kemper vs. Cassidy et al.
2918—Sanford vs. McGill.
4214—Nat. Bank of Red. of Boston, vs. Johnstone et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
2541—Bennett vs. Kearney.
3401—Becket vs. Odell et al.
3605—Beet vs. Odell et al.
3931—First Nat. Bank of M., N. J., vs. Tallmadge.
3657—Brodt vs. Scott.
1209—Union S. Co. of N. H. vs. Phipps et al.
3249—Van Buren vs. Underhill et al.
1582—Manuf's. & B's Bank vs. Asten & Co.
3273—Wright vs. Underhill.

Nos.
3274—Voorhees vs. Underhill et al.
3275—N. Y. Pie Baking Co. vs. Underhill et al.
2597—McKee vs. Mott.
4189—Amer. Ex. Nat. Bank vs. Lingham.
4223—Richards et al. vs. Friedman.
4225—Obarno vs. McGrath.
3929—Webster et al. vs. Hood.
3215—Bingham vs. O'Donnell.
3721—Downs et al. vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
575—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.
1401—Wehle vs. Conner, &c.
805—Young vs. Farley et al.
781—Adsit vs. Noyes.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.
965—Keyser vs. Kelly, &c.

Nos.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, &c.
1743—Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.
689—Starrs vs. Potts.
819—Potts vs. Heyman.
863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.
755—Berdell vs. Imp. & Trader's Bank.
735—Rittmaster et al. vs. E. & P. Dispatch.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
958—Same vs. Same.
942—Jones vs. Met. Gas-light Co.
614—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1390—Klein vs. Conner, &c.
718—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. E. Association.
924—Plunkett, &c. vs. Appleton et al.
712—Harrington et al. vs. Sheville et al.

Nos.
914—Fifth Nat. Bank of Providence vs. Benner et al.
912—Lime Rock Nat. B'k of Providence vs. Benner et al.
454—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
856—Kerrigan vs. B'way and 7th Av. R. Co.
772—Grieves vs. Cady.
806—Olmstead vs. Avenue C Railroad Co.
559—McHugh vs. Imperial Fire Ins. Co. of London.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 10.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Same Calendar as published yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1362—Smith vs. German Ex. Bank.
1682—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.
2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch.
1281—W. & M. Manuf. Co. vs. McClees.
1282—Kelly vs. O'Neill.
1283—Seegar vs. Chamber.
1284—Jones et al. vs. Jones.
1285—Dowdney vs. Volkening.

Nos.
1286—McKenzie vs. Glass L. P. & T. Co.
1287—Ekstein, &c., vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
1288—Kneiger vs. Goldsmith.
1289—Haas vs. Simpson.
1290—Miller vs. Tully.
1291—Keeling vs. Wachenhusen.
1292—Strasburg et al. vs. O'Brien.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

No. 3—Platt vs. Platt.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.
7—Board of C. of C. and C. vs. McGurran.
42—Combe vs. Cantrell.
52—Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor, &c.
85—Sutton vs. Atkins.
89—Nooney vs. Pentland.
90—Jesues vs. Murphy, &c.
145—Remerts vs. Gulick.
146—Begian et al. vs. Kusepang.
147—Slater vs. Cary.

Nos.
148—Rick vs. Sausick et al.
151—Gouraud vs. Blair.
28—Roff vs. Phyffe et al.
153—Van Ingen vs. Welshoefer.
154—Burke vs. Long.
155—Fox vs. Leckendorf.
156—Wood vs. Brown.
157—Sigwald et al. vs. Lewis.
158—McCarten vs. Phillips.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
6251—Serdon vs. Foster et al.
6210—Buck et al. vs. Wehage et al.
4610—Bohan vs. Wiegers.
5772—Booth et al. vs. Dunnigan et al.
6133—Morrison vs. Lichtenstein.
6156—Claflin et al. vs. Croney et al.
5824—Marhan vs. Tycoler.
5807—Moszur vs. Jordan.

Nos.
6113—Striffler vs. Hartman et al.
6193—Toope et al. vs. Prigge.
6278—Goodridge vs. Cunningham et al.
5220—Winter vs. Meehan, &c.
5975—Stannard vs. Murphy et al.
3724—Marks vs. Weth.
5970—Herrman vs. Maher.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
6152—Fowles vs. Webb.
6322—Oppenheimer vs. Saussick et al.
5566—Niggle vs. Mauk.
3665—Yarger et al. vs. Neher.
2346—Nolan vs. Sullivan.
3814—Ross vs. Cutler.
3679—Talley vs. O'Neill.

Nos.
3738—McMahon vs. Plout.
3739—Titus vs. Schwind.
3740—Cohen vs. Bloom.
3742—Lubken vs. Zelenka.
3745—Dean vs. Thompson.
3746—Pitney vs. Cairns.
3747—Davis vs Shea.
3378—Beeber vs. Wear.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
5754—Martin vs. Herter.
4391—Freyson vs. Dryfuss.
5723—Uts vs. Krenkel.
6125—Eagan vs. Reich.
5426—Schaedt vs. Elias et al.
5990—Goesbeck vs. Mitchell.
6348—Pfeiffer et al. vs. Shutt.
5136—Newman et al. vs. Schwarter et al.

Nos.
3683—Bauland et al. vs. Rabenstein.
6019—Crooks vs. Templeton.
5496—Crooks vs. Mathias.
5827—Foerster et al. vs. Zinn.
6335—Hardt et al. vs. Myerson et al.
6068—Mierson vs. Beach.
3080—Arango vs. Pitt.

THE BLAINE FAMILY.

In correction of another newspaper, "J. T. B." writing from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, gives what he claims to be a true history of the Blaine family, the statement being made from his own knowledge. He says: "James G. Blaine was the fifth child of Ephraim Lyon Blaine. There are now only three brothers living, John, James G., and Robert. But one daughter, Mrs. Walker. Ephraim L. Blaine, father of James G. Blaine, did not live and die a Catholic. He was raised a Presbyterian, and never attached himself to any other Church. He did not live in Fayette County, but in Washington County, (was born in Carlisle, Cumberland County.) At the time James G. Blaine was being educated at Washington (Pennsylvania) College, where he graduated at the early age of eighteen years, his father was Prothonotary of Washington County, resided in Washington, James G. boarding at home. Mr. Blaine, after graduating at college, went West and settled in Kentucky as a Professor in the Kentucky Military Institute. While there he met the estimable lady who is now Mrs. James G. Blaine, she being a teacher in a ladies' seminary at the time, and being a native of Maine. After a time they went down East to Augusta, the home of Mrs. Blaine. 'One Who Knows' says he 'took up his residence in Maine, where his religion was not popular, and he changed it.' This is a falsification. Mr. Blaine did not change, as he always was a Protestant, and therefore had no cause to change, as the writer charges. Mr. Blaine and the writer are of opposite politics."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	Dis. of C. 3.65s	68¾
10,000	Cen. P., S. J. Br.	92¾
10,000	do	92⅞
20,000	do	93
12	Fourth N. Bk. s3.	94
800	Western Union	74¼
300	do	74⅜
200	do	74½
100	do c.	74½
100	North-western s3	38¾
200	do b30.	39
100	do	39
300	Mich. Central	58¾
24	do	58½
100	do s3.	58⅝
300	do	58¾
100	do	58⅞
100	do	59
13	N. Y. C. & H.	105¾
100	St. Paul s3.	35¼
100	do	35⅝
100	St. Paul Pref.	68
50	do	67¾
100	Erie Railway	16
20	N. J. Central	104
200	Pacific Mail b3.	38⅝
400	do	38½
1200	do	38⅜
100	do c.	38⅝
600	do	38½
100	do	38⅝
200	do	38¾
100	do b30.	38⅞
200	do	38⅞
1500	do	38¾
500	do b3.	38¾
1000	Lake Shore	61
100	do	60⅞
300	do	61
1000	do c.	60⅞
600	do s3.	60⅞
1600	do	61
1000	do	61⅛
500	do s3.	61⅛
500	do c.	61¼
2200	do	61⅜
1000	do s3.	61¼
2100	do	61⅜
100	do c.	61⅜
100	Rock Island	105

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	119⅞
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	12.121
10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65	12.116¼
$10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67	119⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R. b.c.	116⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	12.116¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s. old.	42½
10,000	Dis. of C. 3-65s.	68¾
3,000	Alb. & Sus. 1st.	112½
3,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st	37
3,000	do	37¼
1,000	Ch. & O., C. on.	33
1,000	do	32¾
7,000	do	32½
1,000	L. & W. B. cons.	96
2,000	Mil. & St. P., La C. Div.	96
6,000	Mil. & St. Paul Cons. S. F.	80
1,000	C. & N. W. Cons.	99¾
12,000	do	100
1,000	N. W. C. C. G.	86⅛
30,000	do	86⅛
1,000	Erie 3d	97
1,000	Mich. So. 2d.	101¼
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	106½
1,000	C., B. & Q. C. 7s.	107⅞
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	102⅛
1,000	Har. 1st 7s, R.	115½
1,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	121½
4,000	North Mo. 1st.	85½
3,000	do	85¼
17,000	O. & M. Con. S. F.	92½
1,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	71
10,000	C. Pac. G. bs.	105⅛
5,000	do	105¼
48,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, San. J. Br.	93
3,000	W. Pac. bs.	96¾
6,000	U. Pac. 1st.	103⅞
14,000	W. U. T. C. 1900.	97½
23,000	U. Pac. S. F.	95
1,000	S. Pac. of Mo.	61½
1,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	89
3,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	67
1,000	do	67½
5,000	C. Pac. L. G. b.c.	97
2,000	Tol. & W. cn. cv.	32½
4,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88.	83
5,000	L. & N. con. '98.	85¼
1,000	Kan. P. I No. 16.	10¼
1,000	M. & E. of 1900.	100¾
7	Fourth N. Bank.	94
7	Ger. Amer. Bk.	84½
95	do	84
300	Pac. Mail. b. c.c.	38¾
300	do b60.	39
100	do c.	38⅞
200	do	38¾
100	do b30.	38⅞
700	do b60.	39
600	do	38⅞
600	do b3.	39
200	do	39
100	do b30.	39
300	do	38⅞
1600	do	38¾
400	do s3.	38¾
800	do	38⅞
300	do c.	38¾
900	do	38⅝
100	do b60.	38¾
100	do b3.	38¾
1200	do	38⅝
300	do b5.	38⅝
300	do	38½
200	do b3.	38⅝
100	do c.	38⅝
100	do	38¾
300	do s3.	38¾
400	do b3.	38⅞
1100	do	38⅞
100	Erie R. b. c. b3.	16⅛
800	do	16
80	Adams Express	102
200	do	101⅝
5	American Exp.	57
20	do	57¼
30	do b. c.	57½
5	U. S. Express	62
25	do b. c. s3.	62¼
5	do	62¼
400	W. U. Tel. b. c.	74½
100	do b3.	74⅝
700	do	74½
100	do	74⅝
700	do	74¾
100	do c.	74¾
300	do s3.	74¾
500	do b3.	74⅞
3000	do	74⅞
31	Mich. Cen. b. c.	58¼
73	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	105¾
200	do b3.	105½
50	do s3.	105¾
35	do	105¾
60	Cen. R. of N. J. b. c.	104
10	do opg.	104
100	do	103½
25	do opg.	103¾
100	do	103¼
200	L. Shore b. c. s3.	61⅜
100	do b3.	61½
100	do	61½
200	do s3.	61⅜
100	do s10.	61⅜
200	do c.	61⅜
1000	do b3.	61½
1200	do s3.	61⅜
1300	do	61⅜
100	do c.	61⅜
1000	do	61½
600	do	61⅝
500	do s3.	61½
400	do s3.	61⅝
500	do b3.	61½
300	do	61½
100	do c.	61½
4600	do	61⅝
400	do b3.	61⅝
800	do s3.	61½
50	Cl. & Pitts. G. b3.	90
40	do b. c.	90⅛
100	C. & N. W. b. c.	38⅞
100	C., M. & St. P. b. c. c.	35⅝
100	do s3.	35½
100	do c.	35½
100	do	35½
200	C. M. & S. P. pf. b. c. c.	68
100	do b3.	68
100	C., C., C. & Ind. b. c.	60
101	P., Ft. W. & C. G. b. c.	97¼
50	do	97⅞
20	Del., L. & West.	118½
200	do b. c.	118½
14	do	118¼
10	do	119
300	do	118¾
20	D. & Sioux C. b. c.	72
120	Morris & Essex	102
94	do b. c.	102
68	N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	147½
200	Chi., B. & Q. b. c.	115½
100	H. & St. Jo. b. c.	21½
100	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	12⅞
40	do	12⅝
100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	17

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	120½
10,000	Dis. of C. 3.65s.	68⅞
10,000	do b3.	69
80,000	do	68⅞
4,000	West'n Pac. bs.	96⅝
1,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	89
50,000	Un. P. 1st. s3.	103⅞
18,000	do b3.	104
50	Spring Mt. Coal	63
300	Western Union	74⅞
100	do s10.	74¾
100	do s3.	74¾
500	do b3.	74⅞
200	do	74¾
2300	do	74⅝
1600	do	74¾
100	Pacific Mail s3.	38¾
100	do	38¾
200	do	38⅝
300	do	38½
1200	do	38⅜
2600	do	38¼
500	do s3.	38¼
50	N. Y. C. & Hud.	105¾
100	Mich. Central	58½
200	do	58¼
200	do	58⅛
700	do	58
600	do	57¾
100	do	57⅝
200	do	57¾
200	do	58
2200	Lake Shore	61½
1000	do	61⅜
2200	do	61¼
400	do	61⅜
100	do b3.	61¼
1600	do s3.	61¼
100	Union Pacific	73½
400	do	73
200	Pittsburg	89¾
200	Rock Island	105¼
100	St. Paul	35½
300	St. Paul Pref.	67⅞
400	Tol. & Wabash	3¼
10	Fort Wayne	98
50	do b3.	97¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81.	120
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119½
1,000	do	119⅜
$11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	117¼
30,000	U. S. 5s, R., '81.	116⅝
25,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81.	116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, O. b.c.	44
1,000	Dist. of Col. 3.65s b. c.	68¾
10,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joa. Br.	93
2,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & O. Br.	91½
1,000	Cen. P. G. bs.	105⅛
2,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	89
1,000	N. W. C. C. G.	86¼
30,000	do	86⅜
7,000	C. & N. W. Con.	100
6,000	H. & St. J. 8s, cv.	81¾
10,000	Mil. & St. P., C. & M. Div.	90
4,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	96
1,000	M. & St. P. C. S. F.	80⅛
5,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	92½
5,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	101½
1,000	Cl. & P. C. S. F.	108½
10,000	W'n Pac. bds.	96¾
55,000	U. P. 1st. b. c. b3.	104
100	Mar., a. p. b. c.	9⅜
100	do	9½
100	Quick. M. b. c.	18¼
100	W. Un. Tel. b. c.	74¾
800	Pac. Mail. b. c.	38¾
100	do b3.	38⅝
1000	do	38⅜
100	do b5.	38½
5	Adams Exp. b. c.	101¼
6	do b3.	102
50	Ill. Central b. c.	98⅛
200	C., C., C. & I. b. c.	60
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	105¾
100	do	106
200	do	106½
100	do	106⅝
200	Lake Shore b. c.	61¼
900	do	61⅜
2200	do	61¼
800	do s3.	61¼
200	do c.	61¼
100	Mich. Cen. b. c. b3.	58
100	Ch. & R. I. b. c.	105⅛
10	Ch. & Alton b. c.	98¾
100	St. L., I. M. & So. b. c.	15
15	Dub. & S. C. b. c.	72

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. C. 6s, '81.	120⅞
4,000	Tenn. 6s, old.	44½
2,000	Mo. 6s, St. Jo. Iss., '86	101
25,000	Cen. Pac., Cal. & Oregon B.	91½
9,000	Cen. Pac., San. Joaquin B'h.	93⅛
9,000	M. & St. Paul Con. S. F.	80⅛
4,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	95¼
7,000	do	95½
4,000	N. W. C. C. G. bs.	86⅜
4,000	do	86½
2,500	Western Un.	74⅝
100	do b3.	74⅝
800	Pacific Mail	38⅜
700	do	38¼
400	do b30.	38⅜
600	do	38¼
100	do b3.	38¼
500	do	38⅛
800	do	38¼
8	Wells-Fargo Ex.	81¼
10	N. Y. C. & H. opg.	106¾
100	do	106¼
50	do	106
100	Erie Railway	16
120	Pittsburg	89¾
10	C., C. C. & Ind'ps.	59½
700	St. Paul Pref.	67⅝
300	Mich. Central	57⅝
400	do	57½
1000	do	57⅝
500	do	57½
100	do s10.	57⅜
200	do	57½
500	do	57⅜
700	do	57¼
1100	do	57
500	do	57⅛
200	do	57¼
200	do	57⅜
800	do	57¼
500	do	57⅛
300	Rock Island s3.	105⅜
100	do	105⅛
200	St. Paul	35¼
100	do	35⅜
500	Lake Shore s3.	61⅛
500	do	61¼
1700	do s3.	61⅛
1400	do s3.	61
800	do	61⅛
1400	do	61
3800	do s3.	60⅞
1000	do	60⅞
200	do b3.	61
200	Del., Lack. & W.	118¾
200	Ohio & Miss. s3.	16⅞
100	do s3.	16¾
100	Pac. R. of Mo. s3.	12½

THURSDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

A good feeling was apparent on the Stock Exchange to-day during the earlier hours of business, and was reflected in an advance in prices, the entire list participating in the improvement. Lake Shore rose to 61⅝, Western Union to 74⅞, Pacific Mail to 39, St. Paul to 35⅝, and North-western to 39. The advance naturally had the effect of disgusting the bears, who were at their wit's end to find a peg upon which to hang some story of disaster that might serve to arrest the improvement. In their extremity the dispatch from San Francisco, announcing that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship City of Peking had cracked one of her blow-pipes, was welcomed as a regular godsend, and made the most of by the ursine fraternity. According to some authorities, the steamer's boiler had burst, while others, more moderate, contented themselves with asserting that her screws had all loosened. Such were the yarns of a day, predicated on the cracking of a blow-pipe. A fresh crop of rumors may doubtless be looked for to-morrow, as the ingenuity and mendacity of the bear clique seem to be limitless. It is matter for satisfaction that while the canards of the croakers tend to frighten some timid speculators, shrewd capitalists and investors pay no attention to them, and are daily buying and paying for stocks and bonds, thus steadily decreasing the floating supply of securities on the market. When speculation takes a permanent turn for the better, which it is likely to do in the near future, the bears will likely discover, to their sorrow, that stocks will be scarcer than they now have any idea of, and when that time arrives false rumors of disasters will avail them little.

The transactions in railway and miscellaneous shares aggregated 111,000 shares, of which 48,800 were in Lake Shore, 27,100 in Pacific Mail, 15,800 in Western Union, and 9,800 in Michigan Central. The early improvement in the market ranged from ¼ to ⅝ ꝑ cent., and the subsequent decline from ¼ to ⅞ ꝑ cent., except in the case of Michigan Central, which fell off from 59 to 57, with only a slight recovery at the close. Pacific Mail advanced to 39, but later receded to 38⅛@38¼. Lake Shore, after advancing from 60⅞ to 61⅝, lost the improvement and closed at 61, which was the opening figure. Western Union rose from 74¼ to 74⅝, closing at a reaction of ¼ ꝑ cent. Union Pacific declined from 73½ to 72¾. New-York Central advanced from 105⅛ to 106⅝, Rock Island reaching 105⅜ and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 118¾. Panama opened at 124 bid, but closed at 127½ bid and 131 asked. The remainder of the list was without special feature.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for the month of November last:

Passengers	$194,763 71
Freight	305,316 77
Subsidies and miscellaneous	80,605 00
Total earnings	$580,685 48
Total expenses	429,236 89
Net earnings	$151,448 59

In the money market to-day there were symptoms of a steady return to ease. The highest rate for call loans was 7 ꝑ cent., but most of the business was at 6@6½ ꝑ cent., and near the close there were offerings down to 4 ꝑ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 6½ to 8 ꝑ cent., and the indications point to lower rates with the returning ease in the loan market. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $950,000.

The foreign advices reported an advance in the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England from 4 to 5 ꝑ cent. this morning. This action of the Directors occasioned some surprise here, inasmuch as three-months discounts were quoted easier at 3½ ꝑ cent. in the open market. To-day the open market rate advanced to 4½ ꝑ cent. The Bank of England lost £488,000 during the week ending Wednesday, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 28¾, against 33⅛ ꝑ cent. a week since. The advance in the rate of discount to 5 per cent. indicates that the Directors have determined to check the outflow of bullion, if not to attract the same to the bank vaults. The new week begins with a gain of £75,000 bulllion by the bank. Securities at London were weakened by the increased dearness of money. United States 10-40s declined ½ ꝑ cent., and new 5s ¼ ꝑ cent., the former closing at 106, and the latter at 105. Old 1865s were steady at 104½, and 1867s at 108@108⅛. Consols were a shade easier, closing at 93 11-16 for money, and 93 15-16 for the account. The specie in the Bank of France increased 10,815,000 francs during the week. The Sterling exchange market was quiet and somewhat firmer in tone, with actual business at $4 84@$4 84¼ for bankers' 60 days bills, and $4 88@$4 88¼ for demand. Gold declined from 112⅝ to 112⅜ shortly after the opening, but a recovery soon followed and late in the day sales were made as high as 112¾. The market closed quiet at 112⅝. Holders of gold paid from 4 to 6 ꝑ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were ⅛ to ⅜ ꝑ cent. higher than at the close yesterday. The transactions were moderate and a good demand prevailed. An active business was transacted in railroad bonds, the dealings amounting to nearly $550,000, of which $335,000 were in the Pacific issues. Union Pacific Sinking Funds advanced to 95½, Central Pacifics to 105¼, do. Land Grants to 97, do. San Joaquin Branch to 93⅛, and California and Oregon Branch to 91½. Chicago and North-western consolidated was next in point of activity, and advanced to 100 for currency 7s and 86½ for gold 7s. New-York Central coupon firsts sold at 121½ and Harlem registered firsts at 115½. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts sold at 32½@33, an advance of 3 ꝑ cent. The improvement in other bonds varied from ¼ to 1½ ꝑ cent. State bonds were higher for Tennessees and District of Columbia 3.65s.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

Gold receipts	$492,936 35
Gold payments	614,672 23
Gold balance	44,429,669 13
Currency receipts	543,621 06
Currency payments	565,287 67
Currency balance	36,080,504 14
Customs	438,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 6.

	Wednesday.	Thursday
American Gold	112½	112⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116¾	116½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	119⅜	119⅜
Bills on London	$4 84	$4 84@¼
New-York Central	105½	106¼
Rock Island	105	105⅛
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38¼
	Wednesday.	Thursday.
St. Paul	35½	35⅜
St. Paul Preferred	67⅞	67⅝
Lake Shore	61	61
North-west	38¾	38⅝
North-west Preferred	56¼	56¼
Western Union	74⅜	74⅝
Union Pacific	73½	72¾
Wabash	3½	3¼
Del., Lack. and Western	118	118¾
New-Jersey Central	103½	103½
Panama	*125	127½
Erie	16⅛	16
Ohio	17	17
C., C. and I. C.	3⅛	3⅝
Harlem	131	131

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106⅝	105½	1,043
Erie	16⅛	16	600
Lake Shore	61⅝	60⅞	48,800
Wabash	3¼	3¼	400
North-western	39	38⅝	500
Rock Island	105⅜	105	800
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅝	35¼	1,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	68	67⅝	1,150
Pittsburg	89¾	89¾	450
Del., Lack. and Western	118¾	118½	734
New-Jersey Central	103⅞	103¼	355
Michigan Central	59	57	9,855
C., C., C. and I.	60⅛	60	800
Union Pacific	73½	72¾	500
Chic., Bur. and Qu'ncy	115½	115½	255
Morris and Essex	102	102	214
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	21½	100
Iron Mountain	15	15	140
Ohio and Mississippi	17	16⅞	400
Missouri Pacific	12⅞	12⅜	240
Western Union	74⅞	74¼	15,800
Pacific Mail	39	38⅛	27,100
Quicksilver	18¼	18¼	100
Adams Express	101⅝	101½	240
Total sales			111,326

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	122⅜	123
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119¾	120
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	120⅞	121
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered*	113¾	114¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons*	113¾	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	113¾	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	113¾	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116¼	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	117	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	117½	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119⅛	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	119⅜	119½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119¾	120
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	120	120¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅜	118⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	118	118½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116½	116¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116⅝	116¾

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $533,000 for interest and $84,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$31,880,000
Gold balances	1,038,701
Currency balances	1,377,801

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$79,187,640
Currency balances	3,652,986
Gold exchanges	12,589,484
Gold balances	2,222,636

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	25
Alabama 5s, '86	25
Alabama 8s, '86	25
Ark. 6s, Funded	38
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	10
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	10
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	10
A. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv.	10
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10
Han. & St. J., due '87.	100
N. Y. R. B'y L'n.	103¾
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n.	103
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	114
N. C. 6s, old, Ja. & Ju.	15¾
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15¾
N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	53
N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	53
N. C., N. C. R. c. off J. J.	36
Connecticut 6s	105
Georgia 6s	92
Georgia 7s, new bds.	100½
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	98
Indiana 5s	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.	100¼
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	100½
Illinois War Loan	100½
Kentucky 6s	100½
Louisiana 6s	40
La. 6s, new bonds	40
La. 6s, new Fl't'g Dbt.	40
La. 7s, Penitentiary	40
La. 6s, Levee bonds	40
La. 8s, Levee bonds	25
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	40
La. 8s, L. bds. of 1910.	10
Michigan 6s, '78-9	102
Michigan 6s, '83	104
Michigan 7s, '90	108
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99⅝
Mo. 5s, due in '77	99⅝
Mo. 6s, due in '78	99½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	99½
Mo. 6s, due in '80	100
Fund. bds. due '94-5.	101½
L. B., due '81 to '91 inc.	100¾
Asy. or Un., due '92.	100¼
Han. & St. J., due '76.	99½
Han. & St. J., due '86.	100
N. C., N. C. R. c. off A. O.	36
N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	8
N. C. new bs., J. & J.	7
N. C. new bs., A. & O.	7
N. C. Spe. Tax, class 1.	2½
N. C. Spe. Tax, class 2.	2½
N. C. Spe. Tax, class 3.	2½
Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ohio 6s, '86	106
Rhode Island 6s	106
South Carolina 6s	34½
S. Car. 6s, Ja. & Ju.	34
S. Car. 6s, Ap. & O.	33½
S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	34
S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	34
S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	34
S. Car. 7s of '88.	35
S. C. Non-fund. bds.	4½
Tennessee 6s, old	43
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	41¾
Tenn. 6s, new series	43
Texas 10s of '76	101
Virginia 6s, old	37
Va. 6s, new bds, '66.	33
Va. 6s, Consol. bs.	75
Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	67
Va. 6s, C. 2d series	46
Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	8⅝
Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	68¾

And the following for City bank shares:

American Ex.	114
Butch. and Drovers'	135
Central National	99½
Chatham	135
City	301
Commerce	115
Corn Exchange	133
First National	200
Fourth National	94
Fulton	150
Imp. and Traders'	190½
Manhattan	151
Mechanics'	140
Merchants'	119¼
Metropolitan	125
Nassau	103
New-York	128
Ninth National	80½
North America	98
Phenix	96
Republic	85
State of New-York	104½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	102½
City 6s, New	107	107⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134¾	135
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅛	54¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	54⅛	54¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43¾	43⅞
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅝	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad	34⅞	35
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104¼	104⅜

The New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall street, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ꝑ cent.*, payable Jan. 10.

The Citizens' Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Ten ꝑ cent.* on the capital stock, also an interest dividend of *Three and One-half ꝑ cent.* on the reserved fund.

The Fireman's Insurance Company has declared its sixty-ninth semi-annual dividend of *Eight ꝑ cent.*, payable on and after the 12th inst.

The German-American Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ꝑ cent.*, payable Jan. 10.

The Trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings have ordered that interest for the past six months be paid depositors on sums of $500 and under, at the rate of *Six ꝑ cent.* per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of *Five ꝑ cent.* per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 17th inst.

We have received from Mr. J. C. Mersereau, Register of the New-York Gold Exchange, his annual volume, giving the daily fluctuations of gold for the year, also gold clearings and gold loans. The book is valuable for reference.

Following is the quarterly statement of the State banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities, Sept. 18, '75.	Liabilities, Dec. 18, '75.	Comparisons.
Capital	$15,585,200	$15,232,200	Dec. $353,000
Net profits	5,758,600	5,677,200	Dec. 81,400
Circulation	38,300	32,800	Dec. 5,500
Due banks	5,314,800	5,242,200	Dec. 72,600
Due depositors	37,173,100	31,092,000	Dec. 6,081,100
Unpaid dividends	113,800	86,900	Dec. 26,900
Totals	$63,983,800	$57,363,300	Dc. $6,620,500
	Resources.	Resources.	Comparisons.
Loans and discounts	$44,096,100	$43,368,700	Dec. $727,400
Stocks	2,322,300	1,209,600	Dec. 1,112,700
Real estate	1,653,200	1,643,700	Dec. 9,500
Due from banks	3,985,300	3,630,100	Dec. 355,200
Cash items and bank notes	109,000	63,500	Dec. 45,500
Specie	788,100	1,320,000	Inc. 531,900
Legal tenders	11,002,600	6,105,600	Dec. 4,897,000
Over drafts	27,200	22,100	Dec. 5,100
Totals	$63,983,800	$57,363,300	

Following is the quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities, Oct. 1, 1875.	Liabilities, Dec. 17, 1875.	Comparisons.
Capital	$68,500,000	$68,200,000	Dec. $300,000
Net profits	32,684,400	32,152,600	Dec. 531,800
Circulat'n	18,401,000	19,383,900	Inc. 982,900
Due banks	89,367,500	82,557,100	Dec. 6,810,400
Due depositors	128,185,900	111,186,500	Dec. 16,999,400
Unpaid dividends	228,300	138,900	Dec. 89,400
Totals	$337,367,100	$313,619,000	Dec. $23,748,100
	Resources.	Resources.	Comparisons.
Loans and discounts	$202,199,400	$187,901,700	Dec. $14,297,700
Stocks	45,032,100	46,369,900	Inc. 1,337,800
Real estate	9,459,200	8,720,500	Dec. 738,700
Due from banks	15,542,600	16,525,000	Inc. 982,400
Cash items and bank notes	4,012,000	3,231,500	Dec. 780,500
Specie	4,956,000	13,401,100	Inc. 8,445,100
Legal-tenders	56,056,400	37,338,200	Dec. 18,718,200
Overdrafts	109,400	131,100	Inc. 21,700
Totals	$337,367,100	$313,619,000	

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11
Bees-wax, pk	1
B. W. Flour, pks	150
Beans, bbls	342
Cotton, bales	1,384
Copper, bbls	119
Eggs, bbls	877
Dried Fruits, pks	38
Flour, bbls	19,362
Wheat, bushels	22,068
Corn, bushels	39,400
Oats, bushels	9,250
Malt, bushels	3,638
Barley, bushels	2,000
Rye, bushels	170
Peas, bushels	4,000
Grass-seed, bags	380
Flax-seed, bags	44
Meal, bags	747
Meal, bbls	550
Oat-meal, bbls	10
Grease, pks	98
Hops, bales	292
Hides, No	103
Hides, bales	560
Leather, sides	9,039
Oil-cake, pks	2,653
Beef, pks	40
Pork, pks	2,254
Lard, tcs	3,032
Dressed Hogs, No	753
Cut-meats, pks	4,291
Butter, pks	4,179
Cheese, pks	2,869
Stearine, pks	50
Tallow, pks	194
Tobacco, hhds	39
Tobacco, pks	33
Tea, pks	2
Whisky, bbls	761
Wool, bales	4

COFFEE—Rio has remained dull; sales 1,000 bags per Gustave and 200 bags per Jessie, on private terms. Other styles in little better demand; sales 650 bags Maracaibo, per Roanoke and Abbie Watson, 18¾c. gold. Stock of Rio and Santos here, 177,422 bags, and at the outports, 117,706 bags, with 188,500 bags afloat and loading for the United States....Other kinds quiet and depressed, with the recent movements summed up thus: 438 bags Maracaibo and 474 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 5,410 bags San Domingo, shipped to Europe by first hands.... The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 49,500 bags and 82,809 mats. ....We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ꝑ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Java invoices, 24c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Macassar, 20c.@21c.; Ceylon, 19c.@20c., and San Domingo, 16c., gold, ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—For early delivery has been less firmly dealt in, with prices unchanged. Ordinary now quoted at 10⅛c.; Low Middling, 12 11-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 13 5-16c.@13½c. ꝑ ℔....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 792 bales, (of which 378 bales were on last evening;) including 100 bales to shippers, 534 bales to spinners, and 158 bales to speculators. Future deliveries have scarcely varied....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,500 bales, (of which 2,000 bales were on last evening and 12,500 bales to-day,) with 400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; February, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; March, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; April, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; May, 14 3-32c.; June, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; July, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c.; August, 14 7-32c.@14 9-16c....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,384 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 19,480 bales, against 34,800 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 113,968 bales, against 149,142 bales same time last week. ....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,456,520 bales, against 2,191,036 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 57,861 bales; to the Continent, 32,754 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 137,942 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 795,744 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request, generally, and quoted weak and somewhat irregular in price. The export call has been light. City Mill Extras less inquired for. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 85@$5 60, mainly at $4 50@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$4, mainly at $3 25@$3 75; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 15@$4 60, chiefly at @$4 25@$4 40; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35; chiefly at $5@$5 25 for prompt delivery; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 60, chiefly at $5 90@$6 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 25, and patent at $6 50@$9 50; Western trade and family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $5 30@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 35@$7, mostly at $5 65@$6 25; Western White do. Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 75, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ꝑ bbl. Included in the sales have been 4,200 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in light demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 15@$4 60 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at about steady rates. We quote at from $4 25@$5 40 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 15@$5 40 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after at about former figures. ....We quote at from $3@$3 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3@$3 50 for White do.; $3 10@$3 45 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 700 bbls., including 200 bbls. Brandywine, at the quoted rate, and 350 bbls. Yellow Western, part at $3 15@$3 25 from dock and delivered....Corn-meal (in bags) has been quite sparingly dealt in at $1 10@$1 75 for poor to very choice, ꝑ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour has been inactive, within the range of $2@$2 40 for poor to fancy State and Pennsylvania, chiefly within the range of $2 15@$2 35, ꝑ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet throughout. Spring Wheat has been offered more freely, (especially grades under No. 1,) and has been quoted at 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, without leading to any considerable movement. The export inquiry has been limited, millers also operating sparingly. Winter Wheat—In moderate request and held with confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,500 bushels at $1 21@$1 21½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, or (in part) $1 23½ for do., delivered; $1@$1 15 for ungraded Spring, car lots; 98c. for rejected Spring; $1 40@$1 45 for White Western; $1 40@$1 42 for Amber do., part to arrive, and $1 05 for "no grade" Red Western....Corn has been in active demand, largely for export, at rather firmer prices for inspected new Mixed Western, which attracted most attention, but at irregular figures for most other kinds, the general market closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels, at 65½c.@67c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, chiefly at 66c.@66¼c. for prime, afloat, closing with 66c. freely bid; 65½c.@66c. for low grade do. do.; 57c.@58c. for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 66c.@67c. for new Yellow Western; 70c. for old Mixed Western, in store, and 71c.@72c. for do., afloat, closing with 71½c. bid, afloat; 66c.@66¾c. for Yellow Southern....Rye has been comparatively dull, but held firmly. Prime State quoted at 94c.@96c., from dock and delivered, which were the basis of the last sales; prime Canada, in bond, nominally at 90c., (with higher rates claimed for equal to full boat-loads, to arrive,) and fair to prime Western at 88c.@90c. ꝑ bushel....Barley has been in fairly active demand and held with increased confidence, with sales reported, since our last, of 18,500 bushels Canada West at $1 15c.@$1 20c. (including 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay, to arrive, at $1 20;) 3,500 bushels two-rowed State (No. 2, New-York inspection) and 2,000 bushels two-rowed do. at 90c. ꝑ bushel....Barley-malt has been quiet within the (nominal) range of $1 25@$1 45 for fair to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 15@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and $1@$1 15 for two-rowed do....Canada Peas have been in rather more demand, with prime, in bond, quoted at $1 02@$1 03; last sales made at $1 02 ꝑ bushel....Buckwheat has been very quiet, with State quoted at 60c. ꝑ bushel....Oats have been offered with less urgency, and have been quoted somewhat firmer, on a fair inquiry, with sales reported of 33,500 bushels at 47c. for about prime Mixed Western, 46½c.@47½c. for Mixed State, 46c.@49c. for poor to very good White Western, chiefly at 48½c., afloat, 46½c.@52c. for poor to very choice White State, and 45½c. for No. 3 New-York, ꝑ bushel. Prime Mixed Milwaukee held above the views of buyers, and without movement....Feed has been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, within the range of $18@$24 as extremes, with the main business reported at $18 50@$22 ꝑ ton....Bale Hay has been in demand, with shipping qualities within the range of 70c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 10 ꝑ 100 ℔. Clover, 70c.@80c. Salt Hay, 65c.@70c....Rye Straw continues in request and held with firmness within the range of 85c.@$1 25; Oat, 70c.@85c. ꝑ 100 ℔., on a very meagre offering.

MOLASSES—Sales, 780 bbls. New-Orleans, of which 400 bbls. by auction at 46c.@60c., the lower price for poor stock.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand since our last within the previous range of $1 70@$1 75 for Strained, to good Strained; $1 85@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 50@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 25@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ꝑ 280 ℔. Sales, 100 bbls. good Strained at $1 75, and 500 bbls. other grades at $2 20@$4 50 ꝑ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive at $2 12@$2 25 ꝑ bbl....City Pitch continues inactive at $1 87½ ꝑ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been moderately active, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted up to 39c. ꝑ gallon; sales, 200 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted firm, and moderately sought after; quoted at 7¾c., (with sales of 1,000 bbls.,) in bulk, and 10⅞c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in fair request, with early delivery quoted at the close 13⅞c....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19½c....Naphtha at 8¾c.@9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13½c.@13⅝c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 13⅝c. ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet since our last, yet quoted firm....Sales for early delivery have been reported of small lots of new Western Mess, uninspected, at $20 75@$21; 160 bbls. medium do. at $20 62½....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50; City do., $21 50@$21 75; Extra Prime, $16 ꝑ bbl.; Sales 50 bbls. uninspected Extra Prime at $16..... And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, January options quoted at $20 60@$20 75; February options at $20 60@$20 75, without transactions....A sale of 250 bbls., March option, was reported at $20 80, closing $20 80@$20 90 ꝑ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, with City quoted up to 9¾c.@11c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 11c.@11¼c.; Western medium, 9c.; poor do., 8½c.@8¾c.; ....Cut-meats have been in request at steady rates.... Sales have been reported of 10,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our previous range. ....Bacon has been in fair demand at rather better prices, with City Long Clear quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; Western Long Clear at 10⅞c. Sales 235 bxs. City at 10⅞c.@11c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c., and for January and February delivery quoted at 11c.; Short Clear, early February, at 11⅜c.@11½c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10c.; Short Clear at 10⅜c.@10½c., and Short Rib at 10¼c.@10⅜c....Western Lard has been in moderate demand for early delivery at about previous figures....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 100 tcs. at 13c., closing at 12 15-16c. for prime, and 45 tcs. off grade at 12¾c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 750 tcs., seller January, at 12 15-16c., closing at 12 15-16c.; 2,250 tcs., February, at 13⅛c.; 250 tcs., March, at 13¼c., closing at 13¼c.@13 5-16c.; and 500 tcs., April, at 13⅜c., closing with this rate bid....City Lard has been in less request, with sales reported of 120 tcs. City Steam at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12½c. ꝑ ℔....Refined Lard has been moderately sought after, with sales reported of small lots for the Continent at 13¼c.; small lots for West Indies at 12½c., and 250 tcs. for South America at 13¼c. ꝑ ℔. ....Beef has been rather more active on the basis of our quotations, ranging from $12@$12 50 for Extra, and $10@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $16 for Packet, ꝑ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls....And Tierce Beef has been in demand, and quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $29@$31; sales 100 tcs. Philadelphia on private terms. ....Beef Hams have been in moderate request at $21 50@$22 50 for Western. Sales, 60 bbls. at $22@$22 50, and 90 bbls. on the cars at Kansas City at $20.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without change or moment. Mr. Holland's count of the stock of Cheese here, 251,800 bxs....Tallow has been more active, with sales of 170,000 ℔. good to prime, at 9⅝c.@9¾c., and 160 bbls. at 9½c. ꝑ ℔....Stearine has been in request, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; choice City, 13¼c. ꝑ ℔. Sales 75 tcs. Western, part at 13⅛c., and 25,000 ℔. choice City, in hhds., at 13¼c. ꝑ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more demand and quoted steady in price. Sales, 1,376 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@9c.; 300 hhds. mixed lot, Molasses, Muscovado, and Centrifugal, at 7¼c.@8½c.; 341 hhds. and 132 bxs. Molasses and Syrup at 6¾c.@7¾c., 1,100 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@9c., 400 bbls. Syrup at 7¾c., 50 bxs. Claved at 8⅝c.; also, 4,900 bags Pernambuco (late yesterday) on private terms. The Iloilo, reported yesterday, brought 7 3-16c.... The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 780 hhds., 3,276 bxs., 41,477 bags, (and 167 hhds. Melado;) sales, (to this morning,) 40 hhds., 700 bxs., 68,759 bags, (and 10 hhds. Melado.)....Stock in first hands here to-day estimated at 18,360 hhds., 21,686 bxs., and 79,851 bags, (and 1,319 hhds. Melado,) against 32,506 hhds., 43,729 bxs., and 23,383 bags, (and 258 hhds. Melado,) Jan. 7, 1875.... We quote fair Refining Cuba at 8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9⅛c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6¼c....Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10½c.; Cut Loaf at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; A's at 9½c.@10⅛c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9⅜c. ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 11, and 250 bbls. at $1 11½ ꝑ gallon, showing a further decline.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been less active since our last, with rates generally quoted as favoring shippers. Berth room has been most sought after for Grain and Cotton. And vessels on charter have been inquired for mainly for Petroleum, Grain, and Cotton. Deal and Lumber interests very tame; and Coal trade also slow. Tonnage for the Cuba Sugar trade in some request, but bids reported as less satisfactory....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d. for compressed, ꝑ ℔.; 2,000 bales Cotton on private terms; 100 bales Hog's Hair at 55s. ꝑ ton; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d. ꝑ 60 ℔.; 70 tons Leather at 80s.; 275 tons Provisions, in lots, reported at 40s.@45s. ꝑ ton, and 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d.; also a German bark, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Residuum at 5s....For London, by sail, 200 bbls. Resin on private terms; and by steam, 200 bales Hops at ⅝d. ꝑ ℔., and 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ꝑ ton....For Hull, by sail, 40,000 bushels Corn, reported as 8¼d. ꝑ 60 ℔....For the United Kingdom direct, a German bark, with about 3,600 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, on private terms, quoted at 3s. 10½d.@4s., and a British bark, hence, with Grain and Oil-cake, reported at 25s. ꝑ ton.... For Belfast, a Norwegian bark, with about 3,400 quarters Grain at 9d. ꝑ quarter....For the Continent, a British bark, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d.; another, with about 3,700 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 4½d.; and another, with about 6,000 bbls. do. from Baltimore, at 5s....For Antwerp, a British bark, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 10½d., (with option of Bremen or London;) another with about 5,600 bbls. do., from Philadelphia or Baltimore, at 5s. ꝑ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, (to arrive,) with about 6,000 bbls Refined Petroleum, (from Baltimore,) reported at 4s. 9d.; another, with about 4,000 bbls. do., from do., at 4s. 10½d.; another, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. do., at 4s. 6d. ꝑ bbl....For Oporto, a Norwegian brig, about 1,300 bbls. capacity, hence, with Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 6s. 3d. and 33c., respectively, and Resin at $1 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 34 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,627 head, or 331 cars, (170 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 196 cars for same time last week, and 356 cars for same week last year; market slow, only 18 cars disposed of since last report, the balance of shipping Cattle unsold shipped through in first hands to Eastern markets, which leaves the yards about bare of stock, our City butchers having bought up about all the odd lots; sales of Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,145 to 1,275 to 1,320 ℔., at $5@$5 25 $5 62½; Ohio Steers, averaging 1,040 ℔., at $4 12½; Michigan Stockers, averaging 898 ℔., at $3 60. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,800 head, against 3,200 head for same time last week, and 14,600 head for same week last year; market opened fairly active; 1,800 head, about all offered, being disposed of; prices a shade to ⅛c. advance on opening quotations of the week; sales Indiana Sheep, averaging 90 ℔., at $4 75; 87 ℔., at $5, and 74 ℔., at $4 75; Michigan Sheep, averaging 81 ℔., at $4 80; 84 ℔., at $5 20; 88 ℔s., at $5 25; 90 ℔s., at $5 75; 74 ℔., at $5; Ohio Sheep, averaging 78 ℔., at $4 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,700 head, against 9,300 head for same time last week, and 16,100 head for same week last year. Market opened fairly active; 1,500 head of Yorkers changed hands at from $7 25@$7 50, the majority at the latter price, the quality being good, while a few lots of light thin stock sold at $7 20, and 500 head of heavy hogs at $7 25@$7 45; about 4 cars of all kinds unsold.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Estimated receipts, 2,000 head; fair demand; sales at $2 65@$5 50, according to quality; good Steers sold at $4 20@$4 50, and rough Steers at $3 85; estimated shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; active and higher; packers paid $6 95@$7 25, generally $7 15@$7 20; Bacon grades sold at $7 15@$7 25; New-England, $7 20@$7 30; Philadelphia, $7 30; shipments, 2,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shippers paid $4@$4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Flour dull; only a local trade. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 46, cash; $1 45½@$1 46½, January; No. 3 do., $1 28½, cash. Corn in good demand at full prices; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c.@39c., cash; 38⅞c.@39c. January; 40c.@40⅛c., February. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2, 35½c.@36c., cash; 35¼c. bid, January and February. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 65c. Barley—No sales. Pork higher; sales of small lots at $19 50@$19 75, the latter delivered. Lard quiet; salable at 12c.; held higher. Bulk Meats stronger; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10c. and 10¼c.; held at these figures up country; ¼c. (St. Louis freights) less bid. Bacon quiet; unchanged. Green Meats nominally higher; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides and Hams, 9¾c.@10c. and 10¼c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 08. Live Hogs active, firm, and higher; Shipping, $6 40@$6 60; Packing, $6 75@$7 10; Extra, $7 25. Cattle—Increased receipts weakened the market, but prices are not quotably changed; demand confined almost wholly to Butchers' grades. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,100 head; Cattle, 1,100 head.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher; opened weak and lower; closed firmer at outside prices; No. 1 Spring, $1 06; No. 2 do., 95½c., spot; 95⅞c., February; 97c., March; $1 04, May; No. 3 do., 78c.@78¼c.; Rejected, 62½c. Corn dull, weak, and lower; No. 2, 42⅞c.@43c., spot; 42½c. bid, February. Oats firmer; No. 2, 30c., spot; 30½c.@30¼c., February. Rye dull at 66c. Barley steady and unchanged. Dressed Hogs steady and firm at $7 85@$8. Pork generally unchanged, but some sales rather lower; sales at $19 17½, spot; $19 32½@$19 35, February; $19 60, March. Lard steady and firm at $12 30, spot; $12 40, February. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¼c. and 11½c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 09. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat firmer at 95½c., January; 96c., February. Corn steady at 43c., January. Oats and Pork unchanged. Lard easier at 12⅜c., February. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 890 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 4,700 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 25@$1 28. Corn steady, with a fair demand at 46c. Oats, Barley, and Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions—An advance asked but none established. Pork quiet but firm at $20@$20 25. Lard steady and firm; Steam, 12¾c.; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c., all loose; Short Rib Middles sold at 10¼c., boxed. Bacon—Only a jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Green-meats firmer, held higher; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Sides, 9¾c.@10c.; Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 08. Butter quiet and unchanged. Hogs—Demand active; prices firm; common to good light, $6 75@$7; fair to good packing, $7 10@$7 30; choice heavy, $7 35@$7 40; pens cleared; receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 238 head.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07½; hard do., $1 15; No. 2 do., 98c.; February, 98⅞c.; March, $1 00½; No. 3 do., 82¾c. Corn steady with a fair demand; No. 2, 46c. Oats steady; No. 2, 31½c. Barley nominally a shade firmer; No. 2 Spring, cash, 93½c.; February, 94½c.; No. 3 do., 52c. Rye very scarce; nominal; No. 1, 68c. Provisions neglected and nominal. Mess Pork, $19. Prime Lard, 12¼c.@12⅜c. Hams, in pickle, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10¼c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firmer; good demand at $7 90. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat held above millers' and speculators' views, and the demand in consequence was very light; sales of two cars White Michigan at $1 35; four cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 24. Corn—Old neglected; new in light demand; sales of five cars by sample at 48c. on track. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barley quiet but firm; sales of two cars two-rowed State at 80c. Pork dull; heavy Mess, $20 50. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines unchanged. No receipts or shipments reported.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 05@$1 10. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Good demand and tending upward. Pork, $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.@7½c. Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¾c.@15¼c. Lard firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 08. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 6.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 35½c. Resin strong, at $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 5,962 bales; gross, 6,650 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,209 bales; coastwise, 432 bales; sales, 15,500 bales; stock, 359,293 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.@11½c.; net receipts, 747 bales; exports, to the Continent, 505 bales; coastwise, 1,293 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 69,682 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12 1-16c.; Good Ordinary, 11 5-16c.; net receipts, 1,331 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,959 bales; sales, 1,415 bales; stock, 95,005 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 6—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 5 ꝑ cent. The rate of discount in the open market three months bills is 4½ ꝑ cent, which is ½ ꝑ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds—1865s, old, 104⅛; 1867s, 108; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 105½. Erie Railway Shares, 14¾.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 11-16 for money and 93 15-16 for the account. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 4 ꝑ cent. Paris advices quote Rentes 66f. 25c.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £488,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability which last week was 33⅛ ꝑ cent. is now 28¾ ꝑ cent.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £75,000.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 11-16 for money, and 93 15-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 104½; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 105.

5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11½d.@11¾d. ꝑ gallon.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,815,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 13½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 8,500 bales, of which 4,500 bales were American. Cotton to arrive steady; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped January (per sail) at 6 15-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 55s. ꝑ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 50s. ꝑ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,200 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 58s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. Pork, 81s.@81s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. for Mess.

LONDON, Jan. 6—Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ꝑ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. CONVERSE and JULIUS P. CONVERSE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,321.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward W. Converse and Julius P. Converse, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of January, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d24-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,726.—In the matter of MICHAEL T. FOLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt has been appointed and will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in the district aforesaid, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, or the 5,091, 5,092, 5,093, 5,094, 5,095, 5,096, 5,097, 5,098, 5,099, 5,100, 5,101 and 5,102d sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy."—Dated January 6, 1876.
CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, &c.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME—A QUIET FAMILY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—CRUCIBLE—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh.

[illegible] THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. John E. Owens.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

CHICKERING HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Hans Von Bülow.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

During the past few years we have all been accustomed to hear the Democrats complain bitterly of Republicans, and yet it is plainly to be seen that Republicans are by no means their worst enemies. It is from the members of their own party that they have most to fear. Who is to keep them in order? Almost every day some obstinate Democrat or other "speaks out in meeting," and makes a terrible mess of it. Yesterday it was Mr. REA, from Missouri, who proposed a resolution in the House setting forth—in substance—that contraction of the currency was ruining the country, and ought to be stopped. Mr. COX gallantly came forward and tried to put an extinguisher on this *enfant terrible*, but the mischief was already done—the proposition was recorded in the proceedings of the House. The true spirit which animates the Democratic Party had been revealed. It is enough to drive the managers to despair. The stage is set, the apparatus is brought out, and the magician appears and makes his little speech assuring the ladies and gentlemen present that there is "no deception." Suddenly a confederate starts up, and insists on explaining how the trick is done. How is it possible to confuse the dear public under such distressing circumstances as these?

It is evident that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD is likely to cause some trouble to his party. Yesterday, when Mr. RANDALL proposed a delay in making any report from the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. WOOD objected on the ground that, after so long an adjournment, further delay was unprecedented. Mr. WOOD was quite in the right—that is the worst of it. He has had some experience of public affairs, and can make himself a very awkward antagonist. Who will bell that cat? The only thing to be done is for the daily and weekly organs of the Democracy to make out that Mr. WOOD was elected by the wicked Republicans, out of spite toward that very able statesman JOHN KELLY, and that they are now egging him on in his evil courses in order to defeat GOV. TILDEN's Canal Reform. The thing will be rather difficult to argue out, but the task ought not to puzzle the melancholy philosophers who labored to prove at the last election that a popular "rising" against a "Boss" was ridiculous, and that the whole affair was got up in order to elect JOHN MORRISSEY—who, as we all know, expelled JOHN KELLY from Tammany Hall, and is now at the head of that most deserving institution.

We have no doubt that the Republican National Committee, which is to meet next week at Washington, will decide wisely on the place for holding the convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Our own preference would be in favor of New-York City or Saratoga, but more important than the question of place is that of time. We fully concur with the Albany *Evening Journal* in the opinion that an early date should be chosen, for we have nothing to fear from a long canvass. As our contemporary truly says, "the weight of argument and the earnestness of conviction are on our side," and it goes on to add that it "would be well to hold the convention as early as May, and not later than June." In 1872, the Republican Convention was held on the 5th and 6th of June; this year there is no good reason why it should not assemble in May. The sooner some of the rubbish which now stands in the way of any intelligent discussion of the Presidential question is swept aside the better, and the sounder some persons will sleep who are now appalled by the nightmare of the "third term." Nothing is to be gained by a long delay in deciding who are to be the candidates of the party. We hope, therefore, that the committee will decide in favor of the month of May.

The Corporation Counsel informs us that we were mistaken in saying that a large amount of law business had been handed over by him to political friends. He states that the cost of all services performed under employment by him, outside of his office, does not exceed one thousand dollars. That explanation we must accept as final, and we cheerfully give Mr. WHITNEY the benefit of it. He makes a further statement in regard to our criticism upon the reference of the *New-Yorker Journal* claim for City advertising. As this is not quite so explicit as might be desired, we shall retain it for further inquiry. We cordially commend Mr. WHITNEY's frank and temperate method of dealing with newspaper criticism. A great deal of misunderstanding might be prevented were public officials to follow his example. Deliberate misrepresentation is rare in respectable journals, and accidental mistakes are always willingly corrected.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made an extended argument yesterday in favor of his bill for funding legal-tender notes, and making gold and silver legal tender, after Jan. 1, 1878. The report of the Associated Press does not enable us to judge clearly of the scope or strength of the Senator's argument, which gave rise to considerable debate, but it is plain that he does not in any way mince matters. The policy of his bill is sustained by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the President, and has already been brought forward in the House in various forms, most distinctly in the bill introduced by Mr. CHITTENDEN, of this State. The degree of favor with which it meets is a hopeful sign, and shows that the opinions of our public men, as well as those of the country, have made substantial progress. It is safe to say that the Government has not been so nearly prepared for specie payments since 1868.

The Governors of Massachusetts and Maine submitted their annual Messages yesterday, which, like those of the Governors of Pennsylvania and New-York, pay a good deal of attention to the subject of the rapid growth of public indebtedness, especially in towns and cities. This, in Massachusetts, has grown from some forty-three millions in 1865 to over one hundred and eleven millions ten years later. The present funded debt of that State is now $33,886,464, or more than those of Pennsylvania and New-York combined. That of Maine is $5,272,688. A limitation of the use of credit is demanded in all the States which we have named.

One of the first measures of Mayor SCHROEDER, of Brooklyn, was the nomination of Gen. SLOCUM to be President of the Board of Public Works, and this nomination, which was promptly confirmed, is, we are confident, a correct indication of what the city may expect from its new Mayor. He is, in practice as well as profession, a reformer. Meanwhile a careful examination of the books and acts of the Board of Public Works has been entered upon, and will undoubtedly be found of great value to the public interests.

The Chamber of Commerce took action yesterday on the constitutional amendment placing the canals under the supervision of a single Superintendent, appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. The measure is one of radical importance, and deserves the support which our merchants so generally give it. It has received the sanction of one Legislature by a unanimous vote, and might easily become a part of the Constitution in time for action under it during the present session, if it were promptly indorsed by the Legislature. We hope that this will be done.

GROPING IN THE FOG.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has been taking a view of the future, with the hope of making out what chance its party has of winning the next Presidential election. The style of the *Courier-Journal* in discussing the affairs of this miserable world is never very clear, but under the embarrassment arising from the nature of this subject, it becomes nearly unintelligible. All that we can make out is that there is a very poor show for the Democrats, "who seem to have fallen," according to the Kentucky seer, "into a hopeless way of dividing upon their blunders, and of blundering in their divisions; one set of errors producing another set of follies, and time-about, and *vice versa*, round and round, an endless circle of disaster." Our readers can see that the case is pretty nearly hopeless when it produces this sort of writing. It is almost a pity that the *Journal* cannot steal our Sunday "Household" column six days in the week, for then, at least, it would not render its readers liable to moral or physical indigestion.

The *Journal* takes a little forlorn comfort in the hope that the President will win the game for the Democrats, since they cannot win it themselves. "The infatuation of the conqueror, like that of the gamester, becomes a poison in the veins; it is the frenzy that makes men captains, lunatics, lovers, poets, and thieves. GRANT has it, and he means business." It would seem, then, that the main hope of the Democratic Party lies in the President's becoming a lunatic or a poet, or some other frenzied species of human being. This hope, we are free to say, we regard as a very meagre one. The President shows no signs of poetic or other mental aberration. His head is usually pretty clear, and he seems to know how to turn it to good account.

The *Courier-Journal* asks itself if the tide is turning again, and if the Republican Party is to be left "high and dry?" And it answers, sagely: "It may and it may not; whereby the Democrats should take counsels rather than courage. As matters stand, the odds are against us, and, if we shall be unable to come together upon some solid ground of action, the disproportion of chances will remain, if they do not increase." No one can admire the grammatical construction of these sentences, but their peculiarities in that respect may be forgiven in consideration of the undoubted wisdom which they contain. Only one thing could be added to their value, and that is frankly to have admitted that there was no "solid ground of action" in which the Democrats *can* come together.

Where can any be found? The Louisville paper suggests "hard money, free trade, home rule." This is mere declamation. Hard money in the Democratic platform would split the party, if it were possible to put it in the platform, which no one believes. Free trade would do the same. Imagine Mr. SAM RANDALL, or any other Democrat, trying to carry Pennsylvania on a distinctive free-trade policy. Moreover, free trade is not a "current issue," and no one cares much about it. It would displease some Democrats, but it would win no Republicans. As for "home rule," what is that? Does any one know? It does not amount even to a "cry," because it not only fails to suggest any definite object, it does not even arouse a prejudice. It is a feeble invention of a political *dilettante*, a mere word, signifying nothing. And yet these absurd and empty propositions are absolutely everything which the journalists of Democracy can think of as likely to furnish their party with a policy next year.

THE CITY LABORER IN POLITICS.

The imaginary grievances of the City laborer are becoming a nuisance in current politics. The time of the Board of Aldermen is taken up with very little else, and the speeches in that body are made less with a reference to the questions before it, than to their effect on a crowd of City laborers, out of employment, who occupy the galleries. The board was no sooner organized on Monday last, than a Democratic member proceeded to conciliate the City laborer by offering a resolution for the totally illegal purpose of exacting a pledge from any head of department whose name should be presented for confirmation, that he would fix $2 a day as the minimum pay of the laborers under his control. The resolution was passed by a unanimous Democratic vote, but afterward reconsidered, when the majority were reminded that under the provisions of the charter, the exacting of any such pledge is a penal offense. Not to be behind with this species of demagogism, certain members of the Legislature have introduced bills for the purpose of protecting the injured City laborer against being compelled to accept the market rate of remuneration for his services. Three bills are already before the Assembly, and one before the Senate, having this end in view. Tammany and anti-Tammany Democrats seem to be trying who shall outbid each other in this base competition. The interests of the 130,000 voters of New-York who are not City laborers are assumed to be of very little account when compared with the interests of the 10,000 voters who are, or expect to be, employed as laborers by the City Government.

Of course, we shall be told by certain Tammany organs at home, and the foreign critics who take their inspiration from these sources, that this is part of a communistic conspiracy in which JOHN MORRISSEY is backed by THE TIMES and a large body of the respectable citizens of New-York. It will be cited as another attempt to thwart "the first honest attempt which has been made to conduct the government of this City on business principles." It will not matter much to persons accustomed to draw upon their imagination for their facts that the three Assembly bills have been introduced by nominees of JOHN KELLY, and that the solid Tammany vote of the Board of Aldermen was cast in favor of the illegal resolution, pledging the board to confirm the nomination of no head of department who refused to promise to raise the laborers' wages to two dollars a day.

The *doctrinaire* critics of local politics may find it instructive to watch the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen with reference to the confirmation of FITZ JOHN PORTER. That eminent public servant stands committed, on his own confession, of being totally unacquainted with the details of his department, of appointing barbers, bar-keepers, and loafers without either employment or character to positions where the experience of a practical mason is absolutely essential for the proper performance of their duties. He has certified month after month that a blind man acted as a sewer inspector, and he has kept on his pay-rolls in the receipt of good salaries drunken rowdies who were neither capable nor willing to do an honest day's work. He has handed over the whole mass of minor appointments within his gift to the control of a committee of ward politicians, and he has allowed his department to sink to so low a level that respectable citizens have publicly stated that its management will make the work done by the Tweed Ring appear economical.

These are certainly reasons enough to induce every honest member of the Board of Aldermen to vote against the confirmation of Commissioner PORTER. But they are certainly not the reasons which render it doubtful whether he can secure the votes of enough Tammany Aldermen to confirm him. These effusive patriots have been so long making buncombe speeches, and tying themselves up with pledges of fidelity to the injured City laborer, that they have forgotten all about the "business principles" on which it has been authoritatively announced that Tammany Hall desires to conduct the City Government. JOHN KELLY has procured the renomination of FITZ JOHN PORTER, and is issuing orders for his confirmation; not because he was instrumental in reducing the laborers' wages, but because he has obediently surrendered the distribution of his official patronage to Tammany Hall. KELLY was quite willing to approve of putting the City laborer on the same footing as other laborers, till he found how many supporters that step was likely to cost him. Then he made haste to repudiate all responsibility for the step, and to take his natural place among the demagogues who thrive by pandering to the ignorant passions of the lowest section of the laboring class. There were doubtless sufficient reasons why it was not expedient to throw FITZ JOHN PORTER overboard at the present juncture. Docile as he has proved in the leading strings of Tammany Hall, he might be tempted to make awkward disclosures about KELLY's share in the reduction of laborers' wages. In any case, Tammany would find some difficulty in getting so respectable a figurehead equally ready to take his orders from political committees. So, it is in spite of the solitary instance of his attachment to "business principles," and because of his servile obedience in all other respects to Tammany Hall, that the reappointment of the Commissioner of Public Works is being urged on the Board of Aldermen. The muddle is a very instructive one as it stands, and one which the *doctrinaire* allies of JOHN KELLY will find it very difficult to reconcile with either honesty or business principles in City affairs.

IRISH POLITICS.

Were any argument needed to demonstrate the impracticability of Home Rule in Ireland, it might be found in the position of parties in that country at the present hour. Conservatives, Liberals, Home Rulers, Ultramontanes, Catholics, and Protestants are all pulling different ways, and one section of Catholics is quite as bitter against another as the most venomous Protestant could desire.

The last number of the Dublin *Review*, the ablest and most respectable of Catholic periodicals, contains a remarkable article on the proceedings at the O'Connell Centennial in August. It is highly significant of the relations between the Home Rulers and the orthodox Catholic party. Their bitter antagonism furnishes one more to the many proofs already given of the extraordinary tendency of Irishmen to split into sections, and waste their forces in faction fights. So soon as the O'Connell commemoration was announced, it became evident that the various parties who were pretending to do his memory honor took antagonistic views of the way the thing should be done. The Ultramontanes, with whom the Dublin reviewer, thoroughly well up in his subject, conclusively shows O'CONNELL had no sympathy whatever, wanted the Liberator's bones as a peg to hang their particular hobby on. The Home Rulers did not care a pin about Ultramontanism, and only saw the Repeal side of the matter. The moderate, sensible men saw the Emancipator, and desired to do him honor in the character in which he deserved it. When the day arrived, the Ultramontanes and the Moderates came to terms, in so far that they were perfectly willing that the orator of the day should be the dead hero's old friend and protégé, Lord O'HAGAN, the first Catholic who had ever filled the position of Lord Chancellor of Ireland; but Mr. O'CONNOR POWER, M. P., the gentleman who has been honoring us with a visit, to ventilate the woes of his country, but whose arguments and eloquence seem somehow to have fallen rather flat upon the public ear, "entered his impudent protest," to quote the Dublin *Review*, "against the selection of Lord O'HAGAN," a man really respected on all sides, "on the score of his being a Government pensioner"—that is, he is in receipt of the pension always bestowed upon an ex-Chancellor.

When these Home Rule legislators found that they could not have all their own way, they incontinently resolved to get up a riot and spoil the whole proceedings. Says the *Review*, "could Mr. O'CONNELL have beheld such a scene," as that which took place in consequence of the action of Messrs. O'CONNOR POWER & Co., "with what a flood of wrath, with what words that would cut like whips, leaving a sore to heal behind each of them, would he, at so dastardly an insult to his friend, [Lord O'HAGAN] have faced that miscreant crew, and their still more miscreant fuglemen." And then he tells us how there was present, on this occasion, an officer of Irish lineage in the Egyptian service, who chanced to be at the centre of the scene. Asked what he thought of it, he said: "I know what I should have liked to have done, had I to deal with it in my district—given that rabble a good, strong dose of grapeshot, and impaled the gentlemen deputies along the bridge." And we are further assured by this same most respectable Roman Catholic periodical, that "there is abundant evidence that the authority of the rabble in Ireland has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished; there is a not inconsiderable proportion of the population of that country which by mere audacity constantly achieves the control of public affairs, and for whom Mr. O'CONNELL, we fear we may add Father MATHEW, would seem to have lived and toiled in vain." We shouldn't wonder.

Next session will, in all probability, be highly important in regard to Irish politics. The Irish Liberal and Home Rule members of Parliament are at present unattached. Lord HARTINGTON's refusal to entertain the plea of the former for denominational education, in which he has since been pertinently supported by Mr. W. E. FORSTER, will inevitably have the result of alienating nearly all the Liberals, while the Home Rulers are alienated already. Between all these stools, the Irish vote, so omnipotent for many years at a crisis, threatens to come to the ground. The existing state of things points forcibly, as we have said, to the kind of thing an Irish Parliament would be, composed of these various elements, without the tempering influence of disinterested members. There is little doubt that Mr. DISRAELI will gain several votes, in the Lords at all events, by the condition we have described. That section of aristocratic Catholics who have clung to Liberalism, simply because it supported emancipation and the abolition of other Catholic disabilities, but who are otherwise essentially Tories, will now abandon the Whig benches, and their secession, sanctioned by the Cardinal, may serve to prolong the protracted tenure of office which seems to be in the hands of the Tory Party.

THE GREEK CHRISTMAS.

Yesterday the millions who adhere to the Orthodox Greek Church celebrated their Christmas. The rest of the Christian world noted the fact with the languid surprise which it always elicits, but few persons outside of the Greek communion reflected upon the serious and melancholy features of the day. Who ever thinks of the cold and gloomy feeling of isolation which must oppress the youthful Greek on the 6th of January? The Western small boy has had his Christmas twelve days before. His candy and colic have vanished, his drum has already a hole in it, and his tin trumpet has been violently flattened by the exasperated foot of a father who, when purchasing that injudicious toy, thought more highly of his personal fortitude than he was justified in thinking. So, too, the little girl of Romanist or Protestant parentage has nearly forgotten the joy with which she clasped her stocking in the dim dawn, and has even reason to weep over the cruel accident which set free the current of her new doll's sawdust. And now, after every one else has entirely recovered from Christmas, the small boy of the Eastern Church is made to celebrate his tardy festival with what factitious enthusiasm he can muster. It is worse than dining at the second table off ragged turkey, with coagulated gravy. He feels like a masker bereft by some horrible accident of his carriage, and compelled to return home on foot and in his grotesque costume through the crowded daylight streets. If he happens to reside in a community which adheres to the Gregorian calendar, he knows that the Police will pounce upon him if he fires untimely crackers and blows belated horns. He keeps his Christmas in a shamefaced manner, and in a back room, and when night comes goes sadly to bed, harassed by doubts as to the truth of his parents' creed, and asking himself whether he would break his father's heart if he should beg him to change his views as to the *filioque* clause, and to embrace Romanism and an early Christmas.

It is strange that the Greek Church does not listen to the cry of its children, and consider the propriety of a rectification of the calendar. The change must inevitably be made at some day, and the longer it is postponed the more costly it will be. Steadily, though almost insensibly, the error in the Julian calendar increases, and it will ultimately carry the Greek Christmas into Midsummer. To make the change then will be to bring two successive Christmases within a few days of each other, thus doubling the cost of filling Greek stockings, and involving an enormous expense in point of candles. Of course, the Russian Government will not adhere forever to a system which leads to innumerable misunderstandings between young lady correspondents, and which interferes seriously with the transaction of business between persons holding different views as to the true day of the month. The sooner the change is made the better. A conservatism which brings misery to children, and confusion upon promissory notes, cannot be defended. The Greek boy should be permitted to join with the rest of juvenile Christendom in stuffing himself with Christmas plum-pudding, and in draining the subsequent chalice of penitential rhubarb, and the Russian merchant should be able to calculate the date on which the note of his Greek debtor falls due without the use of a black-board and a table of logarithms.

MASTER BLANCHARD.

It is perhaps natural that the people of St. Albans should be reluctant to abandon their belief in their alleged CHARLIE ROSS. The boy voluntarily went to St. Albans, and has now remained there more than a week. This marks him as a unique being, and inevitably prepossesses local public sentiment in favor of such an inexplicable and unprecedented boy. Then the people of that remote village feel that he is in some sort their property, and the result of their inventive genius. From the Selectmen to the smallest colored boy, the entire population of St. Albans has consantly stared at the marvelous boy, and expressed a full belief in the genuineness of his claims. It is certainly hard to have to abandon him as an impudent impostor, and to thus lose the opportunity of securing for St. Albans the material for a special Centennial celebration in 1976.

The reasons why it is impossible to believe that the St. Albans boy is CHARLIE ROSS are numerous and conclusive. Two men from Milford, N. H., have identified him as Master JIMMY BLANCHARD, a youth with a wonderful gift in lying, and notoriously addicted to running away in search of the Spanish Main and a piratical career. Then the boy insists that he went to school in Philadelphia and names a number of his alleged schoolmates; whereas CHARLIE ROSS never went to school, and never knew the supposititious schoolmates. Then he gives a totally wrong description of Mr. ROSS' house and family, and finally his photograph is asserted by Mr. ROSS to bear no resemblance whatever to his missing child. These facts ought to be conclusive, but St. Albans still insists that the boy is CHARLIE ROSS, and is inclined to find serious fault with Mr. ROSS for not promptly accepting him as his son. It would not be strange if, before long, St. Albans were to cast doubts upon the authenticity of Mr. ROSS himself, and should insist upon accepting as the real father of the real CHARLIE ROSS some newly-invented man who might consent to recognize Master BLANCHARD as his son.

The folly of the lies told by the St. Albans boy indicates that he is the sole originator of the farce which he is now playing. Had he been trained to personate CHARLIE ROSS, his trainers would have been shrewd enough to invent a far more plausible story than that told by the little scoundrel who has made himself so widely notorious. That anyone should undertake so difficult a task as that of attempting to gain the reward for the missing child, by imposing a youthful impostor upon Mr. ROSS, is in the last degree improbable. Such an attempt would be as certain to fail as would be a conspiracy on the part of our Deputy Sheriffs to kidnap a fat man, and to convince the authorities that he was Boss TWEED. The St. Albans boy is simply a particularly wicked liar; and it is a thousand pities that he cannot be soundly birched. Perhaps his parents have delayed to send for him on the ground that he deserves to be left in St. Albans for a term of years. It is evident, however, that a residence in St. Albans would be as little punishment to him as a theoretical residence in Ludlow Street Jail was to TWEED. What that small boy really needs is an intimate acquaintance with the more tough and elastic of the different species of New-England wood, and it is to be hoped that there is some one in Milford who possesses the authority and strength to give Master BLANCHARD the necessary instruction.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS AGREED UPON BY A JOINT COMMITTEE—A VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning. It was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Latta, and immediately after the reading of the journal proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution passed by the House yesterday relative to the unfinished business of last session. On motion of Senator Albright, the resolution was amended to provide for the appointment of a joint committee of three from each house to confer and report upon the questions in dispute. The Senate Committee was immediately appointed, and as the House did not meet until 11, there was ample time to arrange a programme of action with the leading members of the House before that body met. Immediately upon being called to order, the House proceeded to consider the amendment added to its resolution by the Senate. After some hesitation, the amendment was concurred in, the committee appointed, and a conference held forthwith. The result of the conference was the presentation and adoption in both branches of the report of the respective committees, to the effect that no bill, resolution, or other business pending at the close of the session of 1875 shall be considered at this session unless again introduced. After this sudden and unexpected abandonment of its position by the House, the business moved along smoothly. After the adoption by both branches of a joint resolution instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of Pennsylvania, in Congress, to urge the repeal of the law increasing the rate of postage on third-class matter, the Legislature adjourned until Tuesday next, all congratulating themselves on the speedy and satisfactory settlement of a difficulty which at one time promised to lead to a stubborn contest and cause a vexatious delay in the transaction of the business of the session. The House to-day adopted the following resolution, the rules being suspended to allow of its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the Auditor General and State Treasurer be requested to furnish this House the information as to what taxes now going to the sinking fund can be diverted to the general fund, at the same time leaving the resources of the sinking fund in such condition that the interest on the public debt and the principal can be promptly paid as they become due, and also information as to the resources of the revenue.

At the commencement of the session of 1875, State Treasurer Mackey called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that, owing to a clerical error in a law passed at the previous session, a much larger amount of the revenues than was intended by the framers of that law was diverted into the sinking fund; that the revenues of the State were tied up in that fund, and that the amount set apart for the current expenses of the State Government was totally inadequate for the purpose. Mr. Mackey also suggested such legislation as would, in his estimation, remedy the evils complained of. But the Democratic majority in the House were not in the humor to take advice, least of all from the man they wanted to destroy if possible; so they laughed at Mr. Mackey, refused to act with the Senate in enacting the necessary measures for the relief of the Treasury, and the result was that the revenues of the State accumulated in the sinking fund, and the current expenses of the State were unpaid.

THE CHICAGO WHISKY FRAUDS.

TESTIMONY OF A DISTILLER BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The attention of the United States Grand Jury has been mainly devoted to an investigation of the affairs of the "crooked" whisky distillers to-day. The chief witness examined was Roelle, of the firm of Roelle, Junker & Co. whose establishment was seized when the raids were first made. This person testified that illicit distillations have been in progress here since 1872, when the manufacturers of spirits, finding them sold from fifteen to twenty cents per gallon cheaper than the straight article could be made for, saw that the only way to compete was to enter the field against the competitors who were underselling them by defrauding the Government of its revenue. They paid the gaugers ten cents per gallon at first for the purpose of keeping their mouths shut; but this was soon discontinued entirely, or the price reduced. He disclaimed that there was any such thing as a ring among the distillers, and declared that each was acting on his own responsibility. As regards A. C. Hesing, Mr. Roelle stated that $25,000 and $30,000 were paid to that person alone, by his firm, for political influence in the manipulation of the gaugers store-keepers, and other revenue officers. It is rumored that Mr. Hoyt, who was a Deputy Collector of Revenue here up to a recent date, and for nine years past, will be arrested for complicity in the frauds.

B. M. Ford and Golson, of Golson & Eastman, have been subpœnaed to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow, and tell what they know. The evidence of these men is said to be voluminous and of a conclusive character. Evidence was placed in the hands of Supervisor Matthews to-day implicating one of the heaviest commission houses in the City of New-York, located on Broad street. This house, it is claimed, received "crooked" spirits in large quantities from a certain establishment in this city. Information was telegraphed from this city to New-York for the purpose of causing the seizure of the house and the arrest of the parties. The name of this firm occurs in connection with a lot of spirits, embracing 350 barrels of high-wines, shipped to New-York last Spring, which were immediately placed on board of a transport lying in the habor, which was afterward seized by United States revenue agents. This lot of spirits consisted entirely of India-rubber packages.

THE EXPEDITION OF COL. LONG.

OCCUPATION OF THE TOWNS OF JUBA AND KISMAYA—HOISTING THE EGYPTIAN CRESCENT AND STAR OVER THE TOWNS.

The following letters have just been received from Col. Long by his brother:

ON BOARD TAUTAH, COAST OF AFRICA,
NEAR CAPE GUARDAFUI, Oct. 1, 1875.

To-day I find myself steaming toward the Indian Ocean and the equator in command of a battalion of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and mitrailleuse. Ere this reaches you you will have doubtless heard of this mission, and until we land my orders are of the most positive kind, not to be disclosed. I will write you an interesting letter then, and be more communicative than in the past. I think I may safely assure you that we may be back in Cairo in six months, and I hope ere the middle of next year to be in America. While I am deeply grieved at being denied a visit home, I hope to do so next year under much more agreeable circumstances, and I will then have time to prepare my papers for publication and wait the logic of events. Report says, and it is a secret, that Col. Gordon is coming toward the sea from the Victoria Nyanza and if so, is following my suggestions. You will find my speech published in the *Bulletin de la Société de Geographié de Paris.*

KISMAYA, TWENTY MILES SOUTH OF EQUATOR,
NEAR RIVER JUBA, Oct. 21, 1875.

DEAR BROTHER: Arrived here after twenty-nine days sea voyage on troop-ship with my command, in good health. I have seized and occupied the town of Kismaya, garrisoned by 150 men of the Zanzibar service. The Cheik Hamet surrendered after making preparations to resist, rightly esteeming discretion the better part of valor. Forming square around their flag-staff, we saluted it and hoisted the Egyptian crescent and star. A curious throng surrounded us. The country abounds in game—elephants, lions, tigers, zebras, and ostrich, one of the latter of which danced in front of my column, much to the amusement and diversion of my men. I have already, with two companies of infantry and battery of artillery, marched upon Juba and there established camp. The River Juba is a large stream with powerful current coming for two or three hundred miles, perhaps from a range of mountains in Abyssinia. The river is filled with hippopotami and crocodiles, the latter of which prevent bathing, and are so audacious as to attack men upon the river bank. I will write you at length when I can do so, as at this moment I am obliged to send you this hurried note by a steamer departing, and at a moment when I am taking a column across country sixteen miles distant to Juba. We have not as yet landed our stores as it is very difficult on account of the surf. Will write a long letter and mail at the first opportunity.

Your brother, CHARLIE.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF FRENCH ASSENT TO THE REFORM SCHEME PREMATURE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A Reuter telegram from Paris states that the announcement made by the *Times* correspondent that France has concurred in Count Andrassy's note proposing Turkish reforms is premature

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE NOT TO BE PUBLISHED TILL ALL THE POWERS AGREE TO IT.

VIENNA, Jan. 6.—The *Tages Presse* states that Count Andrassy has informed the representatives of England, France, and Italy that the publication of the Austrian note regarding Turkey would be inopportune until it has received the adhesion of the powers.

THE HERZEGOVINIANS REPULSED AT NICSIC BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that before Nicsic and Duga were revictualed by the Turks the insurgents suffered a defeat which was the severest since the beginning of the war. Six hundred were killed and many wounded. The insurgent commander Paulovich, who is accused of treason, fled to Cettigne. Nicsic is provisioned until May.

ADHERENCE OF FRANCE TO THE REFORM SCHEME REASSERTED—THE MONTENEGRIN LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 7—6 A. M.—The *Times* Paris correspondent reiterates the statement that France has adhered to the Austrian note on Turkey.

The *Bulletin Française* says private telegrams received in Berlin assert that France and the other powers have adhered to the proposals of Austria.

The *Golos* insists that the Montenegrin loan is an accomplished fact, and asserts that 10,000 rifles and sixty cannon are to be delivered from America by March. It adds that in consequence of the threatening attitude of Turkey, 3,000 Montenegrin guards have been armed with breechloaders and sent to the frontier.

FRANCE.

STRINGENT INTERPRETATION OF THE PRESS LAW—MARSHAL CANROBERT AND THE SENATE—THE CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Minister Buffet has sent a circular to the Prefects of Departments reminding them that they may revoke licenses to newspaper dealers unless legal regulations are observed. The *Journal des Débats* treats the circular as an affair of great gravity, and says it shows that the Government is interpreting the Press law in the most restricted manner possible.

The *Liberté* asserts that Marshal Canrobert persists in his refusal to accept the Senatorial candidature.

A meeting of French merchants and others intending to send goods to the Philadelphia Exhibition was held to-day. The gentlemen of the mining and metallurgical sections protested against the insufficiency of the space allotted them in the French Department of the Exhibition. They, nevertheless, decided to take part in the Exhibition, and will make use of the excess of space given the agricultural section, although they cannot light fires there to keep their machinery in motion.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphs that active negotiations are going on between the various Republican groups, with the object of bringing forward a compromise list consisting of Victor Hugo, Tolain, Freyssinet, Blanc, Peyrat, or Floquet as candidates for the Senate from Paris. The success of this ticket may be considered already certain. It is probable that the united Left will have 160 votes in the Senate.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON AND MARSHAL CANROBERT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Daily News* says a rumor current in Paris that President MacMahon intended to propose Marshal Canrobert as Vice President is semi-officially contradicted.

GREAT BRITAIN

DEATH OF A FORMER HOME SECRETARY—A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LONDON—DAMAGED IN A GALE.

LONDON, June 6.—Right Hon. Sotheron Bucknall-Estcourt, who was Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1859, is dead.

A disastrous fire occurred to-day at the book-bindery of T. N. Egleton, No. 12 Broadway, Ludgate Hill. Three hundred workmen are thrown out of employment. The loss is about £500,000.

The British ship Andromeda, Capt. Murdock, from San Francisco, Sept. 17, has arrived at Liverpool. She was damaged in a gale Dec. 12, and was obliged to throw overboard 200 tons of cargo.

GERMANY.

THE OPPOSITION OF THE ULTRAMONTANE PARTY UNABATED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon has a special telegram from Berlin containing the following: "The semi-official journals having expressed the opinion that the Ultramontane opposition to the Government is abating, the *Germania* (Ultramontane organ) declares that the assumption is unfounded. It says: 'The submission to the State in the sense demanded by Prussia is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Church, and can never be accorded.'"

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE RESPECTIVE MINISTRIES.

LONDON, Jan. 7—4 A. M.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says the negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers on the bank question have had no result and will be resumed in Vienna.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A LAND-SLIDE IN THE MAURITIUS—SIXTY PERSONS KILLED.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The *Presse* has received information of a terrible land-slide in the Isle Reunion on Dec. 11. Sixty-two persons were killed and many injured. Buildings and plantations were destroyed.

THE BRAZILIAN CABLE.

REPAIR OF THE BREAK NEAR THE MADEIRA ISLANDS.

LISBON, Jan. 6.—The Atlantic cable connecting Portugal and Brazil has already been repaired. The break occurred near the islands of Madeira, and was occasioned by a violent storm

MOB VIOLENCE IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan 6.—Advices from Belmont, Ohio, state that A. C. Williamson, proprietor of the largest stave manufactory located at that point, left some time since, after borrowing all the money he could, and went to Chicago and Detroit, and finally to Canada. Yesterday a body of farmers, to whom he owed large sums for timber, visited the town, and attacking the manufactory proceeded to carry off everything they could find. The Sheriff and a posse of men undertook to compel them to cease, when they were seized by the farmers and locked up. The work of robbery went on till everything was in wagons, when they drove to the store of which Williamson was partner and did the same, leaving nothing of value. Williamson's liabilities are about one hundred thousand dollars.

STATE DOCUMENTS.

GOV. RICE'S MESSAGE.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS—THE MAIN POINTS OF THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Boston, June 6.—The inauguration ceremonies of Gov. Rice to-day were of the usual character. Rev. Thomas Wilson, of Stoughton, was elected chaplain of the House, and soon after 1 o'clock the Governor commenced the delivery of his Message. He speaks of the Centennial year and its inspirations and promises in eloquent terms. The present funded debt of the State is $33,836,464, divided as follows:

Railroad loans	$17,768,996
War loans	12,724,188
Ordinary	3,393,280
Total	$33,886,464
Net increase of the funded debt during the year	$4,421,260
Scrip issued during the past year amounts to	5,090,260
Paid on various loans during year	669,000

The estimates for 1876 are—

Ordinary expenditures and payments from revenue	4,960,700
The ordinary revenue of the year, including reserve cash in Treasury	3,649,233

A State tax of $1,800,000 or $2,000,000 will be necessary to meet the estimated deficiency. He urges that there shall be no further increase of the public indebtedness, but rather a close economy. He compares the State, county, and municipal indebtedness, which in 1865 was $43,169,543 02, with that of 1875, which amounts to $111,413,094 40, and shows that the burden of increase has been in cities and towns, rather than in the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and is also far in excess of the growth of population. This alarming tendency to increase debt has been checked in part by legislation, but he urges the Legislature to consider if further enactments are necessary. It is proper to add that the state of things revealed by this exhibit in Massachusetts is probably by no means an exceptional one in the country. If a similar analysis were made in other States, it would no doubt show a condition of affairs equally surprising. The returns of the savings banks for the last three years show a steady increase in the total amount on deposit. There was a slight gain in the deposits in 1875 over those in 1874. In 1875 there were 180 banks, with deposits aggregating $238,396,584. Notwithstanding the financial depression thirty-eight miles of new railroad have been constructed within the State during the year. The continued depression has, however, during the last year told more decidedly; for not only the volume of passenger traffic decreased 1.05 per cent. and that of freight 9.05 per cent., but this decreased amount of business has also been done at a less profit than before, the decrease in passenger receipts being 2.07 per cent. and in freights 9.08 per cent. In both respects the falling off has been mainly on through business. The Board of Railroad Commissioners will submit, with its forthcoming report, a measure in relation to railroads which it deems of first-class importance, and which, if successful in this State, could hardly fail to exercise great influence on the country at large. Respecting the Hoosac Tunnel, the history of whose developments he reviews at length, he says: "I have fewer misgivings than are sometimes expressed respecting the ultimate commercial success of the tunnel line under proper organization and wise management." He does not consider that any legislation touching it is at present necessary, the work of completion being under a contract which is being faithfully performed. He considers that the State has gone as far as it ought to go in the expenditure of money on the tunnel line, and that it must cease to be a source of expense to the Commonwealth. The views of the corporators of its future management are indorsed. The Harbor Commission and management of the South Boston flats are commended, and the agricultural interests of the State are alluded to. It will be the duty of the Legislature at the session to redistrict the State into Eight Councilor Districts, also into forty Senatorial Districts, and further, to apportion 240 seats in the House of Representatives, among the several counties, according to the relative number of votes in them.

The large and increasing cost of the State militia is alluded to. The total expenditure in 1875 on this account was $316,148 19. He favors the consolidation of the various statistical officers of the State under one bureau of statistics. He says that the cost of the various State institutions in course of erection, will be nearly double the entire tax of 1875. The necessity for the great outlay, if not a surprise to the public, seems to imply the sudden flow into the State of a mass of insanity and crime, which demands investigation, and its cause a remedy. The discussion of the liquor question and its remedies form a large part of the message. He considers the Prohibitory law in many respects a failure, and favors the present system, pointing to the report of the Mayor of Boston to show that liquor selling has decreased. The chief defect of the law of 1875, as it now stands, appears to be that it fails in the means of dealing promptly and energetically with those who persist in selling liquors without the required license. The educational system and its workings are commended. The State has taken the lead of all others in the art department of her schools. The school question, as it is termed, which is exciting interest and disturbing the peace of some of the other States and localities, is substantially at rest here, under the amendment to article 18 of our State Constitution. He suggests the possible necessity of a new scientific survey of the State. The Message embodies a short and touching eulogy of the late Vice President, and closes with a hearty indorsement of the Centennial.

GOV. CONNOR'S MESSAGE.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Augusta, Jan. 6.—The following is an abstract of Gov. Connor's Message, which was delivered to the Legislature this afternoon: The Message, after referring to the centennial significance of the year, speaks of finances. It fixes the bonded debt of the State, Jan. 1, 1875, at $7,088,400. It has been reduced, during the past year, by the payment of matured bonds to the amount of $29,000, and by the cancelation of bonds in the abolished sinking fund, and is now $5,949,400. The payment of the matured bonds, and additions to the sinking funds to the amount of $272,689 72, constitute an actual reduction of the debt during the year of $301,689 72. The present net indebtedness of the State, deducting the sinking funds, is $5,272,688 98. He reviews at length the financial plan of the State, and furnishes details of the method of taxation and revenue. The Bank Examiner reports sixty-four savings banks in operation in the State. The deposits for the year ending Nov. 30, 1875, amounted to $32,083,314 28, an increase of $1,021,350 55. The only remaining State bonds not finally disposed of are 34,781 acres of settling lands unsold, and 143,067 acres for which certificates have been given to settlers. The railroads in the State are said to be in an improved and excellent condition. One hundred and seventy-five foreign and domestic insurance companies had authority to do business in the State during the past year. The Commissioners of Fisheries report a marked increase of interest on the part of the public in all the concerns of their commission. The State Prison has been so far affected by prostration of business that the excess of expenditure over income has been $5,700. The institution is in excellent condition. The new insane hospital is now nearly completed. The Trustees of the State College of Agriculture report a year of gratifying success, and ask for additional buildings. The college has 115 students. The Governor discusses the agricultural interests of the State, and refers in warm terms to the various features, among which are the beet-sugar industry and cheese manufacture. Sixteen thousand dollars will be needed this year for the Reform School, which has 142 inmates. Steps should be taken toward the limitation, by law, of city and town indebtedness and taxation. The recent amendments to the Constitution are considered, and certain laws for the protection of the Executive in carrying out the terms of these amendments are urged. The Centennial is commended, and the Governor says that Maine has a fixed conclusion upon the subject of the Prohibitory law and its success.

The delivery of the Message to the House decided the matter of contested seats, giving the seats occupied by David Golder, of Belgrave, Republican, and F. Hanlon, of Waterville, Democrat, to H. F. Wyman, Democrat, and Nathaniel Meader, Republican. Both branches, in convention, then filled the vacancy in the First Senatorial District by the election of U. C. Brackett as Senator. In the afternoon in joint convention, S. J. Chadbourne was elected Secretary of State; L. A. Emory, Attorney General, and J. P. Cilley Adjutant General.

The Legislature then, by joint order, adjourned until Tuesday next.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

THE STATE SENATE ORGANIZED — GOV. GROOME'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Annapolis, Jan. 6.—The Senate was organized to-day by the election of Hon. Daniel Fields, of Caroline, as President, and Augustus Gassaway as Secretary. The Message of Gov. Groome was received and read, showing the following financial condition of the State: The receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, were $2,809,080 20; the balance in the Treasury on Sept. 30, 1874, was $565,106 59; total, $3,474,186 79. The disbursements during the last fiscal year were $2,436,073 46, leaving in the Treasury on Oct. 1, 1875, $1,038,111 33. Included in the disbursements are $394,148 31 invested in the sinking fund of the State. The aggregate debts of the State for which interest has to be provided were on Sept. 30, 1875, $11,372,677 28. The State holds as an offset, as is shown by the Controller's report, productive assets to the amount of $6,068,509 35, leaving the State debt, over and above its productive assets, $5,304,167 93. To meet this excess of debts the State has assets, at present unproductive, to the amount of $22,555,148 75. The sum of $20,941,748 21 of the aggre- ductive assets is in the bonds, stock, and interest of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. On the subject of sectarian appropriations, the Governor says: "There exists a strong and growing feeling among a considerable portion of the people of the State against the well-established practice of making appropriations from the State Treasury to aid private, charitable, and sectarian institutions. I do not share that feeling. Many of these institutions are doing the State very valuable service in maintaining and educating classes of its citizens who might otherwise become a charge upon the public. To withdraw the State's aid from such as these would cause some of them great embarrassment and impair their usefulness. At the same time care should be taken before removing these appropriations to ascertain that the institutions asking aid from the Treasury are deserving of the State's bounty, and the tendency should be to curtail rather than increase these gratuities, and to prepare the way for their ultimate abolition." No change in the present school system is recommended.

The Governor recommends a liberal appropriation for properly representing the various industries and products of the State at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

THE MOULTON-BEECHER CASE.

MR. BEECHER EXPECTED TO DEMUR—POSSIBLE POSTPONEMENT OF THE INVESTIGATION AS TO THE FACTS.

Messrs. Shearman and Sterling will serve on Gen. Pryor, counsel for Mr. F. D. Moulton, to-day a notice of appearance in the suit of Moulton against Beecher. The papers in the suit brought by Mr. Moulton against the Pastor of Plymouth Church were served on Mr. Beecher personally, and the object of the notice of appearance is to inform Mr. Moulton's counsel that Shearman & Sterling are the attorneys for Mr. Beecher, and that all papers in the case are to be served on them. Mr. Beecher has until the 17th of this month to put in his answer, but it is probable that his counsel will serve a demurrer to the complaint in a few days. It is understood that Mr. Beecher's counsel will demur. For some days back the friends of Plymouth Church have been talking freely of the course to be adopted by Mr. Beecher's counsel, and the statements made with reference to the case have reached the counsel for the other side. It is claimed that by putting in a demurrer the case will be disposed of for an indefinite time, and possibly an investigation of the facts avoided altogether. The defendant's demurrer will probably be made on the ground that a *nolle prosequi* having been entered by the District Attorney in the criminal action brought for slander against Mr. Moulton, at the instance of Mr. Beecher, no cause of action for slander can be made against the Pastor of Plymouth Church. In England a *nolle prosequi* entered under similar circumstances would destroy all cause of action; but the question has never been adjudicated on in this country. If a demurrer be entered it will probably be argued at the next General Term of the Supreme Court. The defeated side will bring the matter before the Court of Appeals, where a decision is not likely to be given before next Fall. Should the Court of Appeals rule according to the English decisions on the question, and in favor of Mr. Beecher, there can be no investigation of the facts.

TAMMANY'S NEW COMMITTEE.

The new Tammany General Committee met to organize last night in the large hall of the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. Under the new plan of organization the committee now consists of 880 members instead of 557, as heretofore, and there was in consequence a large number of new faces. The meeting was called to order by ex-Assemblyman Thomas Cooper Campbell, who, in a brief speech, predicted a national victory for the Democracy at the next election. Hon. Augustus Schell, was called to the chair, and asserted that the Democratic flag would wave over the White House in 1877. On the presentation of the credentials it was found that there were protests against the admission of delegates from the Fifth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts. The credentials of delegates from the Fifth District were presented by William Harney and the protest by Arthur J. Delaney, the recently-defeated candidate of Tammany for Civil Justice in the Third Judicial District. Mr. W. S. Wood presented the protest against the admission of the delegates from the Fifteenth District, stating that he was not a member of the General Committee, but appeared as counsel for forty-seven gentlemen who had been duly elected as delegates to it in the district, and that accompanying the protest was a certificate of their election. The roll of delegates was then called. Arthur J. Delaney asked for the reading of the protest from the Fifth District. William A. Boyd moved that the by-laws of the committee of 1875 should govern the committee of 1876 during its organization, and the motion being carried, the Chairman decided that Delaney's protest or communication under the by-laws in force should be referred to the Committee on Organization. Delaney made two appeals against the action of the Chairman, but was forced to sit down. Counselor Wood, on making an appeal against the reception of the credentials of the delegates from the Fifteenth District, was confronted by Mr. Morrison, who protested that Wood was not a member of the General Committee and had no rights in that body. The Chairman decided that Wood could not be heard.

At the close of the recess the Committee on Permanent Officers reported for Chairman Augustus Schell; for Vice Presidents, P. G. Duffy, Peter B. Olney, Anthony Eickhoff, and Jordan L. Mott; for Secretaries, William H. Quincy, Leo. C. Dessar, Gunther K. Ackerman, and Thomas L. Feitner; for Treasurer, Edward E. Donnelly; for Sergeant at Arms, John D. Newman. The report was adopted and the officers took their seats. Sachem Schell made a brief and suitable speech, in which he alleged that his selection was an unexpected surprise, and returned thanks.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. THOMAS SUTTON SOTHERON ESTCOURT.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Right Hon. Thomas Sutton Sotheron Estcourt. The deceased was the eldest son of the late T. G. B. Estcourt, many years a Member of Parliament for Oxford University. He was born in 1801, and educated at Oxford. In 1829 he was elected a Member of Parliament, in the conservative interest, for Marlborough, which he represented till 1832. Subsequently he represented Devizes, and in 1844 succeeded Sir Francis Burdett as one of the members for North Wilts. In 1848 he was a member of the Privy Council, and was appointed by Lord Derby President of the Poor Law Board. In 1859, upon Mr. Walpole's resignation, he was appointed Home Secretary. Socially, he represented a family which has been seated on the same property on the borders of Wilts and Gloucestershire for over 500 years. He retired from public life in March, 1865, on account of a severe attack of illness.

PROF. WILHELM BOECK.

By private advices we learn of the death at Christiani, Norway, on the 10th of December last, of Dr. William Boeck, aged about seventy-five years, an eminent physician, well known in Europe and in the United States. Dr. Boeck made a short tour in this country in 1870, and was everywhere received with cordiality and honor. His courteous and simple manners and almost maiden modesty were singularly winning, and he found and made friends wherever he went. Like many other scientists, he had his favorite theory, or hobby, which he advocated with untiring zeal. That was the curing of certain virulent diseases, other than small-pox, by vaccination. His doctrines did not find much encouragement from our medical practitioners, but his own faith was never weakened by discouragement. Dr. Boeck was a fine-looking old gentleman of the true Scandinavian type. He leaves a wife, son, and daughter, Helga, who are all kindly remembered in their affliction by many friends in this City and other parts of our country.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Guilford G. Claiborne, who was Master of Transportation at Fortress Monroe during the war, and recently Harbormaster at Philadelphia, died in that city on Wednesday.

Miss Aurora H. C. Phelps died at the "Bethesda," in Woburn, Mass., a few days since. She was connected with various associations formed for the amelioration of the sufferings and sorrows of her sex.

NOT PRESENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen in one or two of the daily papers of this date, my name published as a Vice President of an organization advocating the re-election of President Grant for a third term, formed at the Ashland House on Wednesday evening, I desire to state that I was not present at such a meeting, nor have I given any authority for the use of my name in any such connection.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1876.

PHILIP STINER MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

Mr. Philip Stiner, the well-known tea merchant, made an assignment of his property yesterday to Mr. Isaac Sommers, with the intention merely, as is authoritatively stated, of retiring from business. In the assignment, a schedule of which was filed at the County Courthouse, Mr. Stiner's liabilities are set down at $38,534 87, the nominal assets at $41,775 60, and the real assets at $38,534 87, the real assets and liabilities being exactly equal. Mr. Stiner is the proprietor of seventeen stores in various parts of the City. A bond in $10,000 is to be required of the Assignee.

GEORGE D. LORD'S TRIAL.

THE SECOND DAY IN COURT.

TESTIMONY OF EX-CANAL COMMISSIONER BARKLEY—THE EVIDENCE GIVEN BY WILLIAM H. BOWMAN, FREDERICK A. ALBERGER, AND OTHERS.

Buffalo, Jan. 6.—The court convened this morning, pursuant to adjournment, ex-Canal Commissioner Barkley upon the witness-stand. He testified as follows: The award was made at Albany; was not used on examination; [here a paper was shown, and witness believed it was the statement;] Bowman appeared at Albany to represent the claim—no other person; knew Mr. Bennett at that time; did not know Mr. Hand; Bennett was before our board at Buffalo; knew Mr. Lord at that time by sight; had seen him at Albany for two or three years previous; had seen Mr. Lord at Albany frequently; the time he had a meeting here I remained one day; did stop at Rochester; the meeting at Albany was Dec. 8, and we made our report the same day; the report was drawn up in my presence; drawn under the direction of the board; Mr. Davis was instructed to draw it and present it to the board; it was signed by the three Commissioners right there; this was all I knew about the award; it provided that the Commissioner in charge should pay the amount.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cogswell—Mr. Lord had nothing to do with this award, so far as I know; he was not before the board; Mr. Lord never spoke to me on the subject of this award.

William H. Bowman testified: I reside in Rochester; am an attorney; have known George D. Lord from boyhood; have known him and have done business for and with him; was employed in a matter of his before the Canal Board, and another before the Canal Commissioners; was present at a meeting of Commissioners in Buffalo in November, 1874, at the office of Davis; was trying a claim before the board.

The Commissioners here went down the harbor and viewed the premises; I prepared no papers to be submitted to the board; the Commissioners first met at the Tifft House, then went down and saw where the work was done; the trip was at Mr. Bennett's suggestion; after the trip we came back and decided to take testimony at Mr. Davis' office; I acted as attorney in prosecuting the claim; saw the statement at Rochester; it was sent to me by Bennett; Mr. Lord had spoken to me about the matter, and before the meeting was held here; first saw this statement at Rochester; could not say whether it came by mail or whether Mr. Lord gave it to me; cannot find any letter accompanying this document; up to this time had no communication with Mr. Bennett upon the subject; have got the paper yet; it was given me to give some idea of the claim; I examined it; do not recollect showing it to Lord; I had this account when I came here to Buffalo; it was not sworn to and presented as a basis of claim; Bennett said he would make up a sworn statement from his books and present it; had no talk with Bennett about the contents of the paper; did not direct him to make a larger statement, as this was not large enough; nothing more was ever done with this statement; there was an award made at a meeting at Albany; Thaddeus C. Davis drew it; I was in the room, and the Commissioners asked him to draw it; whether I witnessed the actual signatures or not I cannot say; the next step in the matter was when certificates were issued; I think it was in the month of February; I went to Lockport and met Bennett there; on the first occasion no certificates were issued; we met again, and they were issued; I took a part and he took a part; I went to Rochester and he to Buffalo; I took $17,000 and Mr. Bennett took the balance; Bennett assented to this division; I suppose the amounts each were to have were arranged before we met in Lockport; the certificates I took were one for $16,000 and one for $1,000; think I left the $16,000 certificate at Hand's office; handed it to one of Lord's clerks; do not think it was Mr. Kelly; the $1,000 certificate I kept; Bennett and myself gave the Canal Commissioners figures as to how the certificates should be issued; Bennett and myself first met at Lockport and had a conversation about the terms of division.

Franklin A. Alberger, of Buffalo, was called, and testified as follows: Know Lord; have known him fourteen years quite well; he was engaged in business on the canal when I was Commissioner; I was Commissioner from 1861 to 1868; in 1871 I was a member of the Legislature; Mr. Lord was a member in 1871. [The Hand act was shown witness, who said:] I think I recollect the circumstances attending the passage of the act; I introduced a petition; it was referred to the Committee on Claims; think Ransom, of Grand Island, was Chairman of the committee; think there was no bill accompanying the petition; do not recollect William D. Field; cannot tell how long after the petition was referred that the law came up for action; think I received the petition by mail; my impression is that it was from Bennett; do not recollect whether it was sworn to when presented; before the passage of the law I talked with Bennett about it at Buffalo; never spoke with Lord about the claim or bill before its passage; never saw Mr. Hand; do not know Kiley; do not recollect seeing Mr. Bennett at Albany that Winter; think I had a conversation about awards under the law; was not present at either of the meetings held at Buffalo by the board under this act; think I knew of one meeting; never talked with Hand or Kiley with reference to the law or award; have not seen much of Lord's handwriting; think I should know his signature; [letter shown witness;] have no recollection of receiving this letter; do not think it is Mr. Lord's handwriting; do not remember of ever seeing the letter. [To Mr. Cogswell:] I presented the petition and gave the matter my attention at the request of Bennett; he was one of my constituents; while the bill was pending in the House I had no communication with Mr. Lord concerning the bill, petition, or claim; think I drew the bill myself; think I did not speak to Mr. Lord on the subject until the Winter or Spring of 1874. [To Mr. Humphrey:] Cannot say if Mr. Lord voted for the bill; it would be difficult for me to mention the name of a man who voted for it; do not know that I can name one; think speeches were made in the Committee of the Whole; cannot say who spoke. [To Mr. Cogswell:] I never knew Mr. Lord to make a speech.

Mr. Murphy offered in evidence the Assembly journal, showing the vote on the bill for the relief of John Hand.

Mr. Cogswell objected on the ground that it was a printed book, and not admissible as evidence. Judge Daniels deferred his decision.

Proof of service of a subpœna on John Kelly was read, and an attachment issued for him.

At the conclusion of the testimony of Mr. Alberger, Judge Daniels decided that the Assembly journal was admissible as evidence. Hon. Mr. Humphrey then read from the journal to show that George D. Lord voted for the act for the relief of John Hand. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was then continued. Lewis J. Bennett was examined. He said: I reside in Buffalo; have resided here since 1866; know George D. Lord; have known him since the Spring of 1868; had an interest in a repair contract, and at its expiration he was the incoming contractor; it was here at Buffalo; know John Hand; know John Kiley; got acquainted with him about the same time as with Lord; in 1870 and 1871 Hand was a member of our firm. The contract for dredging at the north end of the breakwater was shown witness, who said: That is the signature of John Hand; [Ohio Basin contract shown.] That is Hand's signature. [Black Rock Harbor contract shown.] That is Hand's signature; was interested in contracts after Mr. Hand took them; work was begun in July, 1868, and was finished in July or August, 1870; it was settled for and paid for by the State about ninety days after the completion of the work; work in Black Rock Harbor was begun in September, 1869, and completed in 1873; a settlement was made and the full pay was received soon after the completion of the work; the Erie Basin work was commenced about the middle of August, 1869, and finished in December, 1870; settlement was made soon after the completion of the work; had a conversation with Mr. Lord in relation to procuring the passage of a law to enable me to procure an extra allowance under these contracts; he said he ought to have two-thirds; that the rest would be clear gain to me; said there would have to be a special relief bill passed by the Legislature; think we did not talk about details; did not calculate to give it any attention; [the act was shown;] think I first learned of the passage of the act from newspapers; do not recollect that I was in Albany doing anything to procure the passage of the act; saw Mr. Lord at about the time of the adjournment of the Legislature; met him in this city near the Post Office; he said he had quite a stormy time with Gov. Hoffman about the signing of the bill; he said the Governor had refused to sign it; these are contracts referred to in the act; next he sent me such a paper as would be necessary to make application for a hearing under the act; sent by mail, [the paper was shown;] I received these papers; I think I copied the application and forwarded it to the President of the Board of Canal Commissioners; next I received a notice of the day of meeting; the board met here to hear a claim; think it was held in the Tifft House in this city; Commissioners Wright, Fay, and Chapman were present; testimony was taken; Mr. Laning appeared as counsel to present claim; I did not employ him; I that day suggested to Mr. Lord that it would be well to have counsel; he went for Mr. Laning; Mr. Laning was at the session; I got no subsequent papers after consultation with Mr. Lord; made a statement from my books and bills; took it to Rochester with me; this was about ten days after the meeting of the board; met Lord at his office; I showed him the account I had made, and he said some items were too low, and it was not properly arranged; said there should be the cost of wear and tear, and interest on investment; made out another account according to his suggestions; labor items were larger than in the paper I took down with me, and items were added; I went to Rochester to submit the account to the Canal Commissioners; don't remember that I saw Lord that day; I presented the account to the board. [A paper was shown witness, who said:] This is the account; I left it with the board; about the time the award was made Mr. Lord came to Buffalo to get the certificates signed; [paper shown] this signature is mine, but I have no recollection of it; the paper is in my handwriting, but I have no recollection of it; in December Lord brought the certificates in blank to be signed by John Hand; he came to our office; he was alone; he said he had some certificates he would like Hand to sign. I know the award had been made. [Papers shown.] These papers are filled up, but the signatures look like Hand's; when Lord brought them they were not filled out; he said he wanted Hand's signature to the receipt; I had Mr. Spaulding go to Hand's house for him; Hand came, and he was told to sign the papers for Mr. Lord; Hand signed them; I did not see him sign them on the back; I told Hand to sign the papers; I did not see the papers after Lord left.

Mr. Humphrey then read a paper, an argument drawn by John Riley and guaranteed by George D. Lord. Witness (resuming)—I received the paper, I should think, about its date; do not remember that anything was done until about the time the Auditor was to pay the award; that was in January, 1874; do not know that Mr. Lord told me he had the certificates; I went to Albany to see Lord about January; he would not see me; the next time I went to Albany I saw him at the Delavan House; he did not seem to be in a talking condition; a few days afterward I went there and saw him in Jarvis Lord's room, in Congress Hall; I had commenced a suit; I had asked Mr. Alberger to see Lord and try and arrange the matter; when I saw Lord in his father's room I told him I wanted what belonged to me; told him I understood he had got his two-thirds, and I wanted him to go to the Auditor's office to get my third; the Auditor was not in; I came home without accomplishing anything; employed Mr. Davis to see about getting my money; saw Lord again at about the time the money was paid to Mr. Davis; saw him at Rochester; he spoke about presenting the claim on the third contract; do not think I had yet received a dollar on the first award; understood from Davis previous to this that he had received from Lord the amount of my share; we talked about the Black Rock contract in October, 1874; Lord said Mr. Bowman would attend to it; the Commissioners came here in the latter part of November, 1874; they were Messrs. Barkley, Stroud, and Jackson; the meeting was held at Davis' office; I made proof; Bowman acted as counsel; I did not present an account; an account was made a few days afterward; I made it; I sent a copy of it to Bowman; he said he wanted an account to conform with the testimony; he came to Buffalo to see me about it; my recollection is, another account was made out; I handed it to Mr. Davis; do not remember that any one was present when the account was made; I made it. [Paper shown.] This is the paper I gave Davis; in December I learned that an award had been made on this claim from Davis; I think the amount of the award was told me; Mr. Bowman retained the first paper I made; the account that was submitted to the board was considerably larger than the one I first showed to Lord; next I met Mr. Bowman at Lockport about the certificates; we disagreed as to a decision; I wanted to be made good the amount due me on the first award; I saw Bowman and Lord at Albany soon after that, and had a conversation with Lord about the decision; I told him I wanted the balance unpaid to me on the first award included in the certificates; Lord said Bowman must have some pay for his services, and we ought to divide it between us; I consented to that; I claimed he ought to pay me for legal expenses that I had incurred; we agreed Lord should receive $17,000, leaving $19,855 coming to me; the amount of the award was $36,855; the amount Davis had paid me was taken out, leaving $7,600 on the first award that had not been paid me; ten days afterward I met Bowman at Lockport, where we got the certificates; I took mine, and Bowman Lord's; I did not at any time have any talk in relation to the contracts or getting the law passed with Kiley; I was part owner in the contracts with Hand and Spaulding; there was no other agreement in reference to a division than the one that was signed and sent to Lord after my talk with him about the law. Mr. Humphrey presented the three contracts in evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cogswell—Since I came to Buffalo I have been a contractor; Lord was a repair contractor; my contracts were extraordinary repairs, and partly covered the canal covered by Lord's contract; our offices were in the same building; my first contract was taken in the name of Hand alone; others were the same; this was done so that we might be his bondsmen; I was an active partner; Spaulding was first an engineer on one of our tugs; after that he looked after repairs; I did most of the business; kept my own books; did not have any conversation with Kiley in relation to getting the relief law passed; the conversation I had with Lord on the subject was at his office; I can only judge of the time by the date of the agreement; I think it was within ten days of that time; I had never before thought of applying to the Legislature for relief; had some conversation with Mr. Alberger on the subject after the bill was introduced. Hand and Spaulding had each a third interest in the firm; I do not recollect how long it was after my first talk with Lord that the bill was introduced; I do not remember seeing in the papers that the bill had been reported by the Committee on Claims; I saw Lord on the street shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature; he said he told the Governor if he did not sign the bill he would vote against the two per cent. tax levy in New-York; I filled out an application and sent it to the President of the Board of Canal Commissioners or to Fay; I do not recollect who was President; I do not know that John Hand ever had anything to do with the application for relief; I cannot swear as to the time I had the first conversation with Lord; I do not pretend to remember all that occurred five years ago; various things have occurred to embarrass my recollection; the Commissioners came here in July, 1871; Lord then had his contract here; my recollection is that he stopped at the Tifft House; am very certain that I did not go with the Commissioners to examine the work; I spoke with Lord about employing counsel; he went out and Laning came; I knew Mr. Douglas; think he had a claim at some time; do not recollect Mr. Douglas introducing Laning to me; am sure he did not; I did not ask Laning to take charge of my case; to the best of my recollection I did not produce the papers and pass-books; Laning probably made some inquiries of me about the case; I think the Commissioners told me I must make up an itemized account; I made two; Lord looked over the first, and I made out another before it was put in; put in the second account; I do not remember that any claim had been presented for depreciation of stock; think fifteen or twenty per cent. was put in; do not remember that I testified before the Commissioners that the percentage of depreciation was as just stated; when I testified before the Commissioners I suppose I said the percentage was larger than it ought to have been; [paper shown;] I presented this at Rochester to the Commissioners as an itemized account of my work; the affidavit is not in my handwriting; the signature is; upon my oral examination, if I stated, "These disbursements have all been made," &c., I do not know that I had any intention about it particularly; I never swore to the bill of particulars; the statements were made out for more than they ought to have been.

At this point the court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

ROBBERY IN HARTFORD.

HOW A PRIVATE BANK LOST HEAVILY, AND RECOVERED A PORTION OF ITS FUNDS.

The Hartford *Courant* of Thursday prints the particulars of a bold robbery in that city a few weeks ago. It says: "On the day that the affair occurred Mr. Abbott, the Cashier in the private banking-house of W. L. Matson, was alone at noontime. A lad entered the bank at about 12 o'clock and told him that a lady was in a carriage outside who wished to see some one in the bank. Mr. Abbott went to the curb, where was standing a carriage in which a large and good-looking lady was seated. Introducing himself, she at once made known the object of her visit, which was to ascertain the rates of exchange on Glasgow, Scotland. He gave her the desired information, and, without proceeding to any further business, she drove away and Mr. Abbott re-entered the bank, where he was startled by the discovery soon after that a robbery had been committed. Two boxes containing trust funds, belonging to the estate of the late Judge Hinman had been abstracted, the securities being in bonds and stocks, amounting in value to several thousands of dollars, while about four thousand dollars had also been taken. It was Mr. Abbott's impression that the lad who came into the bank followed him out, though he was not positive about it. He saw, however, no one besides the boy in or near the bank, but it was surmised that some one might have entered through a back window and have escaped without being observed. By the advice of detectives an advertisement was inserted in a New-York paper offering a liberal reward for the return of the stolen property. Soon after a letter was received from Col. Fellows, formerly Assistant District Attorney of New-York City, and a well-known Tammany politician, announcing that he was in possession of valuable information. An interview with him was then had, and it became evident that he was acting as attorney for the party or parties who had possession of the booty. He said that the currency could not be returned, but the securities would be on a payment of $3,000 in cash, which would make a total loss of about $7,000 to the bank. This offer was refused as being exorbitant, and finally, after further negotiations, consent was given to return everything but the money for a consideration of $1,200, and this amount was paid and the property was secured. The facts of the case, as they were developed, showed that the plot to rob the bank was evidently the work of New-York thieves, who had the assistance of the woman who went to the bank as an accomplice."

A CENTENNIAL NOTE REDEEMED.

An unknown gentleman called at the office of Chamberlain Tappan yesterday, and called his attention to a little faded note issued in behalf of this City when it ended at Chambers street, and when water was drawn from old-fashioned pumps sunk in local springs. Below is a copy of one side of the note:

New-York Water Works.

This note shall entitle the Bearer to the sum of Eight Shillings, current money of the Colony of New-York, payable on demand by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at the office of Chamberlain of the said city, pursuant to a vote of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of this date. Dated the 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1776.

By order of the Corporation, G. BREWERTON.

On the other side is a very poor and rough woodcut of the ancient pump that was in use a century ago. The Chamberlain redeemed the note at once, remarking that the credit of this City must be maintained. It will be preserved in future in a costly antique frame.

THE KINGS COUNTY ASYLUM

A MISMANAGED INSTITUTION.

DR. ORDRONAUX MAKES HIS REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE—THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS CHARGED WITH GENERAL INCOMPETENCY, HABITUAL NEGLIGENCE, AND OFFICIAL MALFEASANCE.

Prof. Ordronaux, State Commissioner in Lunacy, submitted to the Legislature, yesterday, a report on the results of the investigation made by him into the alleged abuses in the management of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. Extracts of the report, which is a very voluminous one, are given below:

The history of the official management of the various State Lunatic Asylums in New-York is one which has been marked by general rectitude and competency on the part of Trustees, and equal competency and efficiency on the part of administrative officers. Outside of Kings County, and not even excepting New-York when its public charities were under the old and corrupt dispensation of the Governors of the Almshouse, I cannot find any instance where the managers of a lunatic asylum have for years been openly charged with gross ignorance, official misconduct, and perversion of trust, coupled with manifest testimony and official exemplification of its truth. Alone of all similar institutions of the State, the Kings County Lunatic Asylum stands on the bad eminence of an unenviable notoriety. This is the second time that the duty has devolved upon me of calling the attention of the Legislature to this institution in necessary animadversion upon its mismanagement. Last year a brief investigation was made into its internal discipline and an explanation given of the causes which led to the simultaneous resignation of its entire medical staff. A recent and thorough investigation has confirmed the facts then stated, and shown that nowhere in this State have the evil effects of placing public charities in the hands of political boards been more signally illustrated than in the history of the Kings County institutions. That statement I now reiterate with additional emphasis because of the justification afforded me by the evidence recently obtained; this evidence presents a record of general incompetency, of habitual negligence and official misfeasance extending through a series of years, and forming a rule of ordinary conduct. And to such an extent has this method and practice become rooted in the traditions of this board of officers that the majority of these persons appear to have acted as though they were absolved from all obligation either to law or public opinion. Accordingly, when questioned as to their official acts by a State officer in the manner provided by law, they assumed the demeanor of men whose vested rights had been assailed, placing themselves in the attitude of defendants against the State when engaged in the exercise of its visitorial powers through a properly constituted tribunal, they demanded the right to appear by counsel.

This asylum, now containing over seven hundred patients, together with its grounds, part of the county farm of Kings County, is under the exclusive management and control of its Commissioners of Charities. These persons, numbering five, are elective officers, and elected on a general ticket as Superintendents of the Poor of the county. The Lunatic Asylum, being only one among several public charities confided to their care, does not appear to have been managed with any distinctive appreciation of its special legal character, consequently, and without regard to the persons actually in office, the trust has been habitually administered with negligence, incompetency, and indifference to the best interests of the insane poor. Whatever is required in food, medicine, attendance, or general comfort, to promote the cure of their disease, it is obligatory upon institutions to furnish. In the case of the Flatbush Asylum, judging from the evidence before me, superadded to personal inspection of my own, I am satisfied that the nutritive quality of the food has for the past three years been insufficient for the necessities of the insane as a class, that this food is unphysiological in its selection, and without proper regard for the three great proximate elements of a wholesome alimentation.

Again, the necessity of placing restraints upon the personal liberty of the insane implies that they are dangerous, either to themselves or to others. In order, therefore, to protect them and their fellows in asylums, they need attendants proportioned in number to the violence of their malady. The evidence shows that there has always been an inadequate number of attendants in this institution, more particularly in its disturbed wards, the very place, of all others, where the law expects and demands that vigilance shall be untiring. Last Spring a lunatic killed another without interruption, owing to the paucity of keepers, and in my last visit to the institution I found in the most disturbed male ward thirty-five patients in charge of one man, who in case of an outbreak could by no possibility have prevented the occurrence of perhaps another homicide. There had never been but two attendants in this ward, and when one had leave of absence no substitute provisionally replaced him. It was a superintending Providence and not human vigilance which kept these thirty-five men in a state of peaceful fellowship. It has long been evident that in none of the disturbed wards are there enough attendants to secure that "proper supervision and safe keeping" which the statute requires. In other matters of physical comfort, like sufficiency of bed-clothing and under-clothing of patients, warmth of halls, towels, &c., it is in evidence that for several years both have been habitually wanting, and discomfort and personal uncleanliness the consequent result.

On the occasion of the resignation of Dr. McDonald and his associates in August, 1874, the Commissioners appointed to the office of Superintendent, Dr. James A. Blanchard, a gentleman who, according to his own testimony, had no previous service in any lunatic asylum, and was legally incompetent, because medically so, under the provisions of the statute above recited. Whether the Commissioners then in office had read the statute or not, they were evidently aware of his inexperience and consequent incompetency, for immediately upon his election, they stultified their own act by spreading their distrust of him upon their minutes. This was done by electing Dr. Corey, an expert in insanity, as a non-resident supervising physician, over Dr. Blanchard. One medical superintendent, at an annual salary of $2,000, had always heretofore been deemed sufficient at Flatbush. Nor is there any institution in the State where a double-headed superintendency has ever existed. In the present instance not only was a supervising physician appointed, but a salary of $1,500 given him, so that the work formerly and properly done by one medical superintendent at a cost of $2,000 per year to the county, was assigned to two medical heads at a cost of $3,000. Another physician, Dr. Wettling, although equally inexperienced in insanity, was appointed as second assistant physician, with Dr. R. N. Atwood as his senior. This last-named gentleman was the only one in the staff who had had any practical acquaintance with the care and treatment of the insane. It is difficult to conceive of a grosser misuse of a franchise by violation, not alone of its spirit, but also its letter, than was this appointment of two incompetent physicians for the care of so difficult and delicate a trust as the supervision and treatment of the insane. It does not seem to have entered into the minds of the Commissioners to treat insanity as anything more than a variety of pauperism, characterized by noise and ebullition of violence justifying restraint. The Magee case, which has occupied so much public attention, and elicited such unanimous condemnation of the official dishonesty of the Commissioners was another instance of gross ignorance and official misconduct combined with low but unorganized cunning in its execution. In his case the attendants began by insulting his wife in the most lewd and beastly manner, and when the uncontrollable irritation which such language was calculated to produce upon the mind of an insane man had borne its legitimate fruit in an access of violence, they proceeded from their original status of a brutal assault to that of a brutal battery upon his person.

Several employes came to me during the investigation stating their willingness to testify, but expressing at the same time their apprehensions of certain dismissal if they did so. I stated these facts at the opening of one of the sessions to the Commissioners, when they denied their truth, emphatically saying that I could inform all such persons that they could testify without fear of future consequences. Nevertheless, and in the face of this solemn asseveration, they subsequently falsified their word in the most flagrant manner, for on the 4th day of December Dr. Robert N. Atwood, first assistant physician of the asylum, the only educated expert in insanity in the medical staff, was purposely selected for dismissal for no cause assigned. He had simply testified upon the investigation in a manner displeasing to the Commissioners. The removal of Dr. Atwood, the one experienced in the treatment of insanity, was in every sense a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the insane, and another illustration of revenge visited upon a helpless servant of the institution. As a piece of unblushing bad faith, prevarication, and official iniquity committed against the dignity the State represented in the investigation before which these Commissioners were summoned, it admits of no other interpretation than that of menace against its power. Before closing the summing up of this long chapter of official incompetency and gross misconduct, justice requires me to say that Commissioner Cunningham appears generally to have acted in striking and honorable contrast to his colleagues. Imbued with a higher sense of duty, his official conduct has evinced a disposition to obey the laws, and to administer his trust according to the best of his understanding.

From all which facts and findings I am of opinion that the tap-root of the evil lies in the political rather than the personal basis upon which the Commissioners obtain their offices. Such offices should be taken out of the field of party warfare and placed upon a plane of purer action. It is useless to remove incompetent men from office while the system which permits them to get there continues in force. The radical defect consists in having elective officers responsible to no power but such as can be wielded through the tardy medium of courts, instead of having appointed officers who can be instantly reached and displaced if found delinquent. The whole problem involved in the investigation and the management of the Kings County Asylum is that simply of determining whether an elective body of managers has proved itself competent to the discharge of such a trust. Conclusive evidence shows that the Commissioners of Charities of Kings County, as a corporation, have habitually neglected, misused, and violated their franchise; that they have always administered the affairs of the Lunatic Asylum with the grossest ignorance and want of comprehension of the nature and duties of such a trust; and that, finally, they have subordinated the qualities which should govern in the appointment of physicians, attendants, officers, and employes to the uses of political dictatorship and traffic in office.

Accordingly, and being satisfied by the evidence now before me that a radical change is demanded in the organization of the Managing Board of the asylum in order to promote the safety, welfare, and successful treatment of the insane of Kings County, I herewith respectfully recommend:

First—That the charter of the body corporate known as the Commissioners of Charities of Kings County be so far altered and amended as to take from such corporation the possession, control, management, and direction of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum.

Second—That the Mayor, as ex-officio a member of the Board of Supervisors, the County Judge, and the Supervisor at Large be empowered, under section 2 of article 10 of the Constitution of 1846, to appoint a board of unsalaried freeholders, being citizens of Kings County, to act as the Board of Governors of such asylum.

Third—That such Board be empowered to employ a superintendent, medical officers, steward, matron, and all other necessary employes, and to receive and disburse whatever annual appropriation may be made by the Board of Supervisors for the support of such institutions.

Fourth—Or, if it shall appear undesirable to the citizens of Kings County to separate the particular asylum aside from the field of their common public charities, that then the body corporate known as the Commissioners of Charities of Kings County be dissolved by the annulling of its charter and the withdrawing of its corporate franchise. In which event the same proposition hereinbefore recited as to the creation of an Appointing Board under section 2 of article 10, of the Constitution of 1846, and the selection by them in turn of Superintendents for the several institutions constituting the public charities of Kings County, will apply with equal force and advantage, and will redound in a similar manner to the better care and protection of their insane.

THE WHITECHAPEL TRAGEDY.

THE LAST SCENE OF ALL—THE EXECUTION OF HENRY WAINWRIGHT—HOW THE CRIMINAL'S BODY WAS DISPOSED OF.

The London *Standard* of Dec. 22 has the following: "Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock Henry Wainwright suffered death at the hands of the common hangman in atonement for his crime. It is unnecessary now to recapitulate the shocking details which successive exhaustive inquiries have revealed respecting the crime for which this man was punished. It is therefore sufficient to state that nothing occurred since the death sentence was passed to induce the authorities in the slightest degree to modify their opinion that Henry Wainwright was the murderer of the unhappy woman Harriet Lane. His protestations of innocence when at the bar of justice were, as might naturally be imagined, unavailing, nor were the subtle concoctions subsequently addressed to the Home Secretary more successful.

Wainwright retired on Monday night at 11 o'clock, and slept well until 6:30 on the following morning. At that hour he had an interview of fifteen minutes' duration with the Governor, and he then expressed a wish to be left in as much privacy as was possible during the remainder of the time allotted him to live. He did not at this juncture either read or write, but engaged in silent meditation. Some time before he was led to execution the Chaplain visited and engaged with him in devotional exercises.

Even so early as 7 o'clock, while it was yet dark, a crowd of individuals whose dress and demeanor indicated their station in life had assembled outside the walls of Newgate, and as the minutes passed the number swelled until, at 8 o'clock, an assemblage of many thousands occupied the space in front of the prison. That portion of the public which had orders for admission was allowed to enter Newgate at 7:30 o'clock, where, passing through the various corridors, they gathered in the execution yard. This space, surrounded by the grim walls of the prison, was divided by a barrier into two parts. In a corner of the inner one was a small pent-house, lit by a couple of lamps, which threw a dim light on the white beam, from which, on the suspending links, a new rope, about four feet in length, hung trimly, the noose resting on a hook projecting from the apparatus. The spectators, now numbering some fifty or sixty, huddled against that part of the barrier opposite the scaffold, and here for half an hour they waited, mostly in silence. From above, at intervals of a few seconds, the chapel bell sounded, while, in the intermittent moments, the fainter pealing of distant church bells passed softly overhead. A solitary Inspector of Police paced up and down within the line of demarkation, and a few Constables were stationed in a convenient corner. The uprights supporting the crossbeam were visible for a distance of about four feet above the half-doors that concealed the lower interior of the gallows house from the outside gaze, but the portion nearest the main wall was kept open. At a few minutes before 8 the dismal clang of the prison bell was heard, and then, before the clock struck, it was a repetition of chapel bell, distant church bell, prison bell—deep toned, soft toned, harsh toned. The spectators grew more quiet as the hour of doom drew nearer. The cry came, 'All hats off,' and at the instant the clock chimed 8 o'clock. Every head was uncovered, and every eye strained in the direction of the door from which the prisoner was to proceed. Behind the Chaplain a figure neatly, but plainly, dressed, the hair of whose uncovered head was carefully combed, and whose hands were tightly pinioned behind, needed no one to ask the question, 'Who is he?' for all knew that it was Henry Wainwright. With a countenance as composed as at any time during the several examinations—in fact, less anxious looking than on the last few days of his trial—with a lip firmly set, and an unblanched face, the culprit entered the place of his doom, followed by the Governor of Newgate, the Sheriffs, the executioner Marwood, and other officials. The Chaplain, leaning against the half doors before mentioned, read passages suitable for the occasion; Marwood conducted Wainwright to the assigned spot, and the Governor of Newgate placed himself almost in front of the prisoner, while the Sheriffs stood a little aloof. Twice Wainwright looked in the direction of the spectators, but the glances were swiftly taken, and the expression had no meaning beyond a seeming desire to fully comprehend the circumstances of his appalling situation. Then Marwood, a thin, spare man, of sharp countenance and determined mouth, raised the white cap and covered with it the head of his victim, who, without the faintest indication of emotion, submitted to the process. Deftly unhooking the noose, the executioner placed it round Wainwright's neck, and, having occasion to slightly raise the white covering, one could see beneath it the still unchanged face of the unhappy man. It seemed that Marwood was needlessly long in adjusting the rope, for he turned, and twisted, and smoothed, and folded it several times before its position pleased him. At length, however, he drew the running knot taut, and thereupon immediately withdrew from the immovable figure round which for the last minute or so he had been busied. He disappeared, and there was a moment of profound stillness. Then—a crash—Wainwright sank out of sight, and the tightly-stretched rope told its own tale. A profound stillness prevailed in the yard at this instant. The officials gazed into the depth concealed from the spectators; the latter regarded only the strained and slightly-quivering rope. All within the pent-house was silent, but from without came the roar of the busy London world, quickening into activity with the advancing day, and urging the spectators to the immediate dispersal which followed.

After hanging an hour the body was cut down and duly examined by Mr. Gibson, the prison surgeon. Having pronounced it dead, the representatives of the press were requested to adjourn to what is called the Board Room. An inquest was there held, and immediately after the verdict was delivered the body of the wretched man was divested of the whole of his clothing, in the presence of Mr. Mauperson, the principal warder, and the Governor, and the coffin was filled up with quicklime, in which the body was completely enveloped. The lid was then screwed down, and Henry Wainwright was forever removed from mortal eyes. It was buried in the course of the afternoon in one of the gloomy passages of the jail, by the side of the last convicted murderer, and in a row with the Flowery Land pirates and a number of other criminals who had imbrued their hands in the blood of their fellow-creatures. The effect of the quicklime upon the naked corpse, it was stated, would be to entirely destroy it in the course of a very short space of time, and if the prisoner had used the same material at the time he buried the corpse of the unhappy girl Harriet Lane, instead of chloride of lime, the effect would probably have been that his crime might never have been discovered. In order to avoid the possibility of any improper use being made of them, every vestige of the clothing of the prisoner was subsequently destroyed by fire, care being taken that this should be done in the most effectual manner."

GEN. SLOCUM AT WORK.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of City Works, held yesterday, President Slocum in the chair, the bids of the gas companies to supply the city with gas at $2 50 per 1,000 feet were reduced to $2 25 per 1,000 feet. The amended bids were accepted by the board. This action will give a surplus at the end of the year in the appropriation for lighting the streets. Resolutions were passed directing Mr. Seaman, the accountant, to make a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the department, and report, recommending such "changes in the manner of keeping the accounts of the nature of the vouchers to be required in payment for supplies purchased or salaries paid as will, in his judgment, inure to the benefit of the city." Gen. Slocum offered a resolution, which was passed, directing the chief of each bureau to submit to the board by the 15th inst. "a complete list of persons to whom salaries have been paid in their respective bureaus from Sept. 1 to Dec. 3, 1875, giving the name, age, place of residence, and former occupation of each, and, with reference to persons now on the pay-roll, a statement as to the qualifications of each, and whether the services of any can be dispensed with."

A Want Supplied.

From the New-York Tribune.

The American mind is active. It has given us books of fiction for the sentimentalist, learned books for the scholar and professional student, but few books for the people. A book for the people must relate to a subject of universal interest. Such a subject is the physical man, and such a book THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a copy of which has been recently laid on our table. The high professional attainments of its author—Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.—and the advantages derived by him from an extensive practice, would alone insure for his work a cordial reception. But these are not the merits for which it claims our attention. The author is a man of the people. He sympathizes with them in all their afflictions, efforts, and attainments. He perceives their want—a knowledge of themselves—and believing that all truth should be made as universal as God's own sunlight, from his fund of learning and experience he has produced a work in which he gives them the benefits of his labors. In it he considers man in every phase of his existence, from the moment he emerges "from a rayless atom, too diminutive for the sight, until he gradually evolves to the maturity of those conscious powers, the exercise of which furnishes subjective evidence of our immortality." Proceeding upon the theory that every fact of mind has a physical antecedent, he has given an admirable treatise on cerebral physiology, and shown the bearings of the facts thus established upon individual and social welfare. The author believes with Spencer that "as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields to no other whatever," and accordingly has introduced an extensive discussion of the methods by which we may preserve the integrity of the system and ofttimes prevent the onset of disease. Domestic remedies—their preparation, uses, and effects—form a prominent feature of the work. The hygienic treatment, or nursing of the sick, is an important subject and receives attention commensurate with its importance. Nearly all diseases "to which flesh is heir" are described, their symptoms and causes explained, and proper domestic treatment suggested. To reciprocate the many favors bestowed upon him by a generous public, the author offers his book at a price ($1 50) little exceeding the cost of publication. Our readers can obtain this practical and valuable work by addressing the author.—*Advertisement.*

THE "1211" COLOGNE has stood the test of years, and is pronounced unsurpassed. Sample bottles given away by H. B. PLATT & Co., No. 1211 Broadway, near 29th st.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Humphrey's Witch Hazel Gives Perfect satisfaction. It is pure, clear, and has twice the strength and curative powers of any extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever made. Used by everybody. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale or retail, at No. 46 Vesey st., New-York.

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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will Cure your cough or cold. Try it. 50c. and $1 a bottle.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—HART.—On Wednesday, 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 38 West 28th st., by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, SOPHIE, daughter of the late Henry I. Hart, of this City, to LIONEL B. LEWIS, of London, England.

HALSEY—COKELET.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James L. Amerman, GEORGE E. HALSEY to MARY COKELET.

DIED.

ALVORD.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on the 4th inst., at the residence of W. E. Trubee, SUSAN ALVORD, widow of the late Jesup Alvord.

Funeral at Southport, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 7, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

BANCROFT.—At Montreal, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, SARAH P. BANCROFT, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BARTLETT.—On Thursday evening, of scarlet fever, HARVEY J. R. BARTLETT, in the 6th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERGEN.—On Wednesday evening, at 8:30 o'clock, ALEXANDER J. BERGEN, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law Ben. T. Hunt, Esq., No. 358 Bridge st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Saturday, the 8th inst.

BONNEAU.—On Wednesday, Jan. 5, FRANCIS BONNEAU, in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 119 East 69th st., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

BULKLEY.—In Port Chester, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, GERSHOM BULKLEY, in his 87th year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 11:30 A. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9:05 and 10:10 A. M.

COOKE.—Jan. 4, 1876, ADELINE M. COOKE, in the 74th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av. and 20th st., on Friday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

DOMINICK.—On Thursday, Jan. 6, of diphtheria, FANNIE MEEKER, only child of Marinus W. and Mary A. Dominick.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 259 West 44th st., on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

DOWNS.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, the 4th inst., HUGH DOWNS, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 736 St. Mark's av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GANSEVOORT.—At Albany, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 4, 1876, PETER GANSEVOORT, in the 87th year of his age.

His relatives, friends, and acquaintances, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 115 Washington av., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HEATH.—RACHEL HEATH, widow of the late John Heath, in the 94th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Woolsey, Clarkson st., Flatbush, fourth house east of Flatbush av.

LANE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876, FRANKLIN G. LANE, aged 22 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 289 West 4th st., on Friday, at 1 P. M.

NESMITH.—At Windsor Hotel, on the evening of Jan. 3, 1876, JOHN P. NESMITH, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral service takes place at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of 50th st. and Madison av., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

OSBORN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 6, THEODORE H. OSBORN, son of Rev. Dr. A. C. Osborn, of spinal meningitis, in the 10th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 332 West 30th st., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

PENNIMAN.—Suddenly, Jan. 6, in Paris, France, Mr. JAMES F. PENNIMAN, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLUM.—On Jan. 5, at the residence of his father, Troy, N. Y., FRANK M. PLUM, son of Elias Plum, aged 34 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—Dr. WHITMORE, Medical Officer of Health, Marylebone, London, writes: "If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 8 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer France, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

WANTED—A SCREW CUTTING LATHE, TO swing 8 to 10 inches and take 6 feet between the centres; must be in good order and not old. Address, stating lowest price, D. J., Box No. 134 Times Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collections.

ALBERT SMITH, BUTCHER AND DEALER in the best Beef and Mutton brought to New-York; also, in the finest Poultry, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, &c. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists. $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,490.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 6, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, A. B. Hough, Esq., Referee, H. W. Coates sold a four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, situate on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $10,100, the purchaser being A. L. Nosser. Under a similar court decision, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, the same auctioneer also sold one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $1,100 to G. Lespinasse, and five lots, same size, adjoining, for $1,075 each to F. Thomes, a defendant in the legal action. E. H. Ludlow & Co., also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. A. Runkle, Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 12.6 by 79, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 275 feet west of Second avenue, for $4,600 to Madaline Saue.

The remaining auctions noticed were disposed of as follows: Sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street, adjourned to the 20th inst. Sale by Steele & Carter of buildings, with plot, on West Sixty-third street, north-east corner of the Boulevard, adjourned to Feb. 3. Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of one lot on Eleventh avenue, south of One Hundred and Second street, and one lot on One Hundred and Second street, west of Eleventh avenue, adjourned sine die. Sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a plot of land bounded by Morrisania avenue, Helen, Ella, and Lewis streets, property withdrawn.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine street, offer for sale at private contract, on very reasonable terms, the desirable property on Madison square, south-east corner of Twenty-fifth street. The house is modern and contains every convenience, while the lot on which it stands is 50 by 100 feet in size. On a lot 25 by 98.9 adjoining, in rear, is a large new fire-proof stable. A fine opportunity for investment is here presented.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are numerous, as will be seen from the list, as follows: By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of building, with plot 28.4 by 122.10 by 103 by 65.10 by 75.2 by 12.6 by 28.4, No. 57 Ann street, north side, between Nassau and William streets, known as the "New-York Steam Power Company." Also, similar sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 96, on East Ninth street, south side, 158 feet west of Avenue C. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of building, with plot 25 by 35 by 25.1 by 37.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George N. Williams, Esq., Referee, of house, with lease of lot 22 by 100.5, on West Forty-sixth street, south side, 200 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 241.8 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of plot, 50.8 by 100, on Second avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-fourth street. Also two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West Ninety-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Second avenue.

By W. O. Hoffman, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with lots Nos. 144, 146, 148, and 150 Thompson street, extending through to Laurens street, Nos. 149, 151, 153, and 155, commencing 181.3 feet south of Houston street, each lot 23.4 by 197.6

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19 by 102.2, on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, 247 feet west of Third avenue. Also, one building, with plot 34 by 102.2, on Eighty-sixth street, adjoining above. Also, Trustee's sale of right, title, and interest of John A. Harvey in house, with lot 23.7 by 106, No. 300 Third street, south side, between Avenues C and D.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, JAN. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By H. W. Coates.

1 four-story brick house and lot, West 39th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., lot 25x98.9	$10,100
1 lot, West 139th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x99.11	1,100
5 lots, West 139th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., adjoining above, each same size, $1,075 each	5,375

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 47th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 12.6x79	$4,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

12th st., n. s., between Avenue A and 1st av.; Bridget Flannelly to John H. Brady	$16,400
Cortland av., w. s., 118.5 ft. s. of Govener st., 29.7x100 (23d Ward;) Bartholomew Hubert and others to Charles Fritz	5,550
150th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Cortland av., 25x118.5 (23d Ward;) Same to Same	600
80th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5; Jacob Cohen and wife to Warren G. Rayner and others	nom.
Greenwich st., w. s., No. 4, irregular; Thomas Harrington to William Harrington	nom.
Washington st., Nos. 3 and 5, irregular; Same to Same	nom.
Beekman st., w. corner of Pearl, irregular; J. H. Cary and others to David H. McAlpin	8,859
23d st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 10th av., 16.8x98.8; E. H. Nichols and wife to Eliza A. Shedden	14,850
86th st., n. s., 168 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17x100.8½; Margaret A. O'Connor and husband to Edward R. Jones	nom.
112th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.11; William W. Rose to Joseph Rose	5,000
Academy st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Seamen st., 161.2x25.3⅔; William W. Rose and wife to Joseph Rose	1,200
59th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.4; William Steinway and wife to Michael Scharnberger	7,000
4th st., No. 672, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue D, 18.9x96; Emma Walton and husband to Heyman Meyer	2,000
9th av., s. w. corner 70th st., 150x100.5; Theodore F. Miller, Referee, to Samuel V. Hoffman	67,000
3d av., e. s., 100.8 ft. n. of 120th st., 16.8x100, leasehold; R. F. Farrell, Referee, to Sarah Crum	2,500
Washington av., w. s., 387.6 ft. n. of 7th st., 85x150, (23d Ward;) Theodore Burnett, Referee, to Patrick Connor	3,500
115th st., s. s., 144.4 ft. e. of Riverside av., 125x100.11; Howard W. Coates to Alonzo H. Hamilton	12,270
Beach st., s. s., 27x83.6, (⅓ part of); Howard W. Coates to George H. Peck	nom.
Murray st., n. w. corner Greenwich st., 24.1x61; Thomas E. Agnew and wife to John G. H. Ahrens	45,000
55th st., s. s., 141.8 ft. e. of 8th av., 16.8x100.5; Josephine Buckmaster to William P. Buckmaster	......
55th st., same property; William P. Buckmaster to Robert Hoe	nom.
Stiner, Philip, to Isaac Sommers; general assignment for benefit of creditors.	
38th st., n. s., 291.5½ ft. e. of 8th av., 17.1½x98.9; Julia W. H. George to Thomas L. Birch	22,000
73d st., s. s., 173 ft. e. of Av. A., 25x102.2; Mary J. Scully to Jeremiah Scully and wife	nom.
106th st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th av., 87.6x100.11; George H. Scott and wife to Anne O'Neill	17,500
Sullivan st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Spring st., 25x100; Isaac S. Cohen and others to Elizabeth Cohen	12,500
Washington st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Bethune st., 20x58.9; T. J. McKee, Referee, to Ann Blauvelt	8,400
Prospect pl., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 43d st., 16.8x58; O. P. Buel, Referee, to Walter L. Cutting, Executor	5,500
126th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100; James McLaughlin and wife to Margery McElvar	8,000
124th st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of Madison av., 18x100.11; James McLaughlin and wife to Michael McLaughlin	500
60th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; Matthew J. Kelly to Richard Shapter	nom.
73d st., s. s., 173 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Jeremiah Scully to Mary J. Scully	nom.
Croton st., s. s., 264.5½ ft. w. of 10th av., 50x98.4; Augusta S. Knapp and others to Jane McGrain	377

LEASES.

No. 91 Spruce st., 5 years; Michael Falihee to Edwin B. Simpson	$3,600
No. 465 4th av., 5 years; Ann B. Seiter to Louis Myer	1,500
No. 427 West 54th st., 2 years; Margareth Loehr to Joseph Loehr	1,200
34th st., s. s. near 12th av., 21 years; Henry R. Dunham to Smiten V. Tripp	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NORTH-WEST CORNER, (extra wide,) on Madison av., Murray Hill.

ALSO,

On 5TH AV., a southerly corner, 30 feet wide, below 34th st.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.—THE ATTENTION of parties looking for first-class houses and location is invited to the new four-story brown-stone cabinet finished houses, No. 35 to No. 45 East 65th st. Inquire on the premises.

A PARCEL OF TWELVE LOTS, BETWEEN the Grand Boulevard and the Central Park, near 100th st. will be exchanged for a country place unincumbered, in a healthful location near the City.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

STORE PROPERTY TO SELL OR LEASE, No. 11 Bond st., near Broadway. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A SPLENDID HOUSE FOR SALE—A CORNER on Madison square. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A FULL SIZE HOUSE FOR SALE IN 37TH st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FULL SIZE house in 38th st., near 5th av., in perfect order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE WITH DINING-ROOM extension, for sale low on 5th av., near 48th st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN, ON WEST 22D st., a four-story brick House, twenty feet wide, fifteen rooms; C. C. Moore leasehold; house has range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, water closets, stationary tubs, wash basins, vestibule doors, &c.; ground rent, $200 per annum; nineteen or twenty years to run; renewals at 4 per cent.; price, $7,500; about $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; house has just been repaired, and is very cheap.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

DESIRABLE MEDIUM SIZE HOUSES FOR sale in 54th st., near 5th av., (new;) in 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 57th st., near Lexington av., to close an estate; in 65th st., near Madison av., (new,) and in 73d st., near 5th av. Also, No. 583, (new,) Nos. 566 and 614 5th av., all about 20 feet wide. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME, FULL SIZE brown-stone house, No. 59 5th av., recently put in perfect order; three-story extension, back stairs, &c.; will be sold low or rented, or leased for a term of years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES, Nos. 270 and 271 West st., corner Desbrosses st. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and villa lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN HUNTERDON County, New-Jersey; 85 acres; good buildings. Apply to W. B. SCOTT & CO., 24 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av.
KINGMAN F. PAGE.

PLEASANT BRIGHT FRONT AND OTHER rooms on second and fourth floors; large, cheerful dining-room parlor floor; house 28 feet wide. No. 26 West 16th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO RENT—ON 14TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, A fine store, 25x65 or 70; will lease for two years at moderate rent; immediate possession. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 108 West 23d st.

STORE NO. 838 BROADWAY, 26x75 FEET, with basement, 10.6 feet ceiling; very light; large plate-glass front; rear entrance; $4,500.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

DESIRABLE STORE ON BROADWAY, near Prince st., 50x200 feet, to let or lease. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, AND lofts, No. 50 Leonard st., 25x100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE WORTH $5,000 TO $10,000, in exchange for good merchandise. Address, with full particulars, H. SANBORN, No. 348 McDonough st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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RELIABLE AND FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTE,
ESTABLISHED 1853,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Respectable servants in every capacity,
with the very best of references,
waiting for situations for City or country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND Plain Sewing.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman, with the very best testimonials; would like a place in City or country; is a first-class waitress, and a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid; can also do plain sewing. Inquire for T. B., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR GENERAL House-work.—By tidy colored girls, with best of references; civil, obliging, competent, and useful young women, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, or plain sewing and to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 127 West 19th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent chamber-maid and plain seamstress, and to wait on a lady; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS, &c.— By a competent person as chamber-maid or laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 270 6th av. Ring three times.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Swedish girl as chamber-maid and waitress; speaks good English; is honest, willing, and obliging; best of City references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.— By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; willing and obliging; best City references. Call or address No. 352 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid; understands sewing, or will travel with an invalid lady; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c. —By a lady breaking up housekeeping, for a chamber-maid and seamstress, and laundress and chamber-maid. Can be seen at No. 309 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl as chamber-maid or waitress; good references. Call for two days on Mrs. Salva, No. 261 West 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, with good reference, as chamber-maid and waitress; is very obliging; can take entire charge of dining-room, clean silver, &c.; can do chamber-work thoroughly, and will try to please; will assist with washing and be generally obliging; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. —By a highly-respectable and well-recommended woman; very good family cook; meats, game, fish, fowls; makes nice soups, pastries, &c.; very good bread and biscuit baker; very good washer and ironer; very neat and clean about her kitchen; willing and obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS who have been together, German, Protestant, would like the work of a family together, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamber-work and waiting; are both obliging, steady in their habits, and will try to retain their places; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—GARDENER, &c.—By a man and wife; wife as cook, washer, and ironer; man as hostler and gardener; English; no children; can give good reference. Address G. Ruthman, Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A VERY NICE OBLIGING NORTH OF Ireland girl to cook, wash, and iron, or do general work; has long references; is a good family cook throughout; bread, soups, &c.; and will do all in her power to please her employer and retain a home; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WELL RECOMMENDED young Welsh woman; a good cook and laundress, and excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands soups, &c.; is ready to go to City or country, and keep her place; willing to do whatever she can to please. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, whom we know, as an excellent family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, &c., and is an experienced laundress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A REALLY GOOD FAMILY COOK; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, and makes desserts; keeps her kitchen in order; would assist in washing; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR HOUSE-Work.—By a very capable English woman; understands her business well, and has good reference; is clean and tidy; wants a steady place; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AN ENGLISH woman, with five years' City reference; bones, lards, makes soups, jellies, bread, &c.; willing to assist with washing and a thoroughly temperate woman; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN A1 FAMILY COOK, IN CITY or country; understands French, English, and American cooking; also pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for D.

COOK.—BY A REAL, COMPETENT FAMILY COOK; who is a good baker, and has eighteen months' references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at 314 East 39th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook, excellent baker, and pastry cook; no objection to a boarding-house; has good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl to cook, wash, and iron, or would do the work of a small family; has good City references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, who thoroughly understands her business; first-class City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 1,179 Broadway.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TIDY GERMAN girls, for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS COOK in a small private family; City or country; good City reference. Address M. A. O., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS first-class cook; will do fine washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call or address No. 335 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL (PROTESTANT) as first-class cook; has the best of City references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, and desserts; best of references. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COLORED woman as first-class cook in a gentleman's family or a genteel boarding-house, and daughter as chamber-maid or waitress or child nurse; best reference. Apply at No. 263 West 47th st., from 10 to 4. Ring the bell four times.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has a daughter as waitress and chamber-maid; they would do the work of a family between them; no objections to the country or a boarding-house. Call at No. 408 East 11th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; is an excellent cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, IN some nice family; is a superior cook; will do washing; no objection to a boarding-house; will be found competent and obliging. Call at No. 347 East 17th st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; is a good baker, excellent washer and ironer; two years' reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th st., inquire in store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and is a good pastry and dessert maker. Call at No. 872 6th av., the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer; four years' best City references. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family; City reference. Apply at No. 246 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, steady, competent girl, with excellent testimonials from her late employers. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; is willing and obliging, trustworthy and economical; best City reference. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 342 East 16th st., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 308 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 340 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups of any kind, jellies, and creams; good bread and biscuit baker; City references; country preferred. Call at 125 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-CLASS cook; first-class City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 483 6th av., fourth floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD cook in a private family. Call at her last place, No. 8 West 53d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; is a good cook and good laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class cook; has the best City reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; BEST reference. Call Thursday and Friday, at No. 105 West 17th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker; perfect cutter, fitter, and stylish trimmer; will engage by day or week; old dresses made over; basques, wrappers, &c., cut and basted at home; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, &c., (best of City references guaranteed,) waiter men, errand boys, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN AS working housekeeper for a gentleman with one or two children, or to take charge of children; no objection to the country; is a good manager; competent and reliable; and can appreciate the advantages of a good home; satisfactory City reference of past experience. Address Miss Dale, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—BY A very capable person a position as housekeeper for an elderly couple, or as nursery governess; no objection to going out of the City; best of references given and required. Call or address Friday, from 10 to 12, at Y. L. C. A., No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady to attend to all household duties; perfect in cutting and sewing; is a good housekeeper; in fact, capable in any capacity. Address B. L., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young woman, who is a good plain cook and a very good washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family and make herself useful; good references. Call or address No. 324 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs., from 10 till 5.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; good references. Call at No. 210 West 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl to general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 99 St. Mark's place, top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl for general house-work in a small family; is very willing and obliging. Apply at No. 236 West 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, willing, industrious girl, with good City reference; City or country. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT French girl, well educated, as lady's maid in a private family; she is a good hair-dresser and good seamstress; has best City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 78 West Houston st., second door above South 5th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for T.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, and willing to assist generally; is not afraid of work; first-class references. Ask for Mary, No. 403 West 29th st., Relief Office.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress and chamber-maid or plain cooking; best City reference; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 43 West 13th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl in a private family; City reference; postal cards not answered. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, &c.; capable and willing; best City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 347 East 17th st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RELIABLE LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGH nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle; or grown children; four years' City references. Call at No. 122 West 19th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl either as nurse for growing children, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; she can recommend her very highly. Call for two days at No. 15 West 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS INFANT'S nurse; competent and reliable, with long experience and best City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO HAS EXCELLENT references, and is a good seamstress; can speak English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN with the best of references as nurse, or to do cooking, washing, and ironing in a family; city or country. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN NURSE; will take the full charge of an infant or grown children; best of City reference. Call at 338 East 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER FRENCH NURSE, who has been with her for two years, where fine sewing will not be required. Apply at 24 West 17th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and seamstress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 141 West 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE person as children's nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 122 West 20th st. Ring basement bell.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL, well recommended; is neat, willing, and agreeable; fond of children; speaks some English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths, near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; fully capable of taking one from the birth; the most reliable reference given. Address for two days 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; Protestant; capable of taking the entire charge; best City reference. Call at No. 330 East 39th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON AS FIRST-CLASS monthly nurse; long experienced; best reference. Call or address Nurse, No. 70 West 37th st., corner 6th av., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS CHILDREN'S nurse, chamber-maid, and to sew; seventeen months' reference from last place. Call at 102 4th av.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as nurse and plain sewer; good reference. Call at 148 East 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE IN ANY kind of sickness, either for lady or gentleman; references first-class, (physicians and ladies.) Call or address No. 150 West 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS AND chamber-maid; two years in last place, City; runs a machine; is specially good in renovating dresses, &c.; wages less considered than a respectable place; City or country; is a thoroughly competent servant. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant woman as seamstress; would do light house-work. Call at Morison's Reliable Servants' Institute, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of name and address.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS competent waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging, understands her business, and has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 663 6th av.; Bell No. 3.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who thoroughly understands her business; cleans silver and gets up salads; is careful and expert in her duty; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, fully capable, as waitress in a confectionery store; can be well recommended. Call or address No. 324 East 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; good City references. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference; can take a man's place. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; willing to assist in chamber-work; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 345 East 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 741 6th av., in the fancy store.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing, by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st.; ring basement bell.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO GO out by the day and take in washing; can do all kinds of finery; City reference. Call at No. 211 East 19th st., basement.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHES a few more families', ladies', or gentlemen's washing, by the week or month. Call on or address Mrs. Meehan, No. 416 East 16th st.

MALES.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY an Englishman; has a thorough and complete knowledge of his duties; strictly temperate; excellent references. Address J., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY an Englishman in a private family; understands his business in all its branches and care of silver; good City references. Address H. W., Box 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed; experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 109 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; gives one year's best references as an experienced and first-class cook; is sober, honest, and economical. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; best City and country reference. Call or address L. K., No. 47 East 52d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, strictly temperate, as coachman and groom; has nine years' best City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; IS A good City driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses; has first-class City reference; no objections to the country. Address for two days No. 31 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City and country reference. Call or address Thomas, at J. B. Brewster's ware-rooms, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; good references. Address T. W. T., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; good City references. Address W. G., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; sober and obliging; five years' City reference from last place. Address J. C., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Frenchman; understands care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; understands training of horses; City or country; best City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands gardening; can milk, tend furnace, and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; moderate wages; good reference. Address M., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED 26, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man to drive and take care of horses; is a good driver and groom; first-class City reference. Address W. J., No. 153 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; first-class City driver; can highly recommend him. Call or address J. J., 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, AND GENERAL Man.—Understands gardening; a first-class horseman and careful driver; English; best of reference. Address Thomas, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; thoroughly experienced; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young married man as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is sober and steady; willing and obliging; has six years' City references from last employer. Call or address No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; is willing to attend furnace and make himself generally useful; has good reference; will work at moderate wages; country preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; no objection to the country; can give City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address J. S., No. 317 West 15th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good reference. Address W. B., No. 38 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, SOBER, STEADY young man, single, one who understands his business, and can furnish the best of reference. Call on or address J. E. D., Irving Stables, Nos. 113 and 115 East 15th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; good City reference. Address J. M. H., Box 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single man; first-class City driver; can highly recommend him. Call or address J. J., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; five years' best City reference. Call or address D. O., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE, trustworthy man; willing and obliging; City or country; best City references. Apply to or address R. E., private stable, No. 144 West 18th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SIX years' reference from last employer. Call or address W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman who has lived with him over ten years. Address No. 3 Cliff st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Will OPEN TO-DAY on FOURTH AVENUE and NINTH STREET SECTION,
An IMMENSE STOCK of YARD-WIDE BLEACHED and BROWN DOMESTIC
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c.,
Also, a LARGE LINE of IRISH and BELGIAN 4-4 SHIRTING LINENS,
DAMASKS BY THE YARD,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
DOYLIES, TOWELINGS, &c.
AT PRICES LOWER
Than SIMILAR QUALITIES have been sold during the PAST TWELVE YEARS.

Friends, customers, strangers and residents of neighboring cities are RESPECTFULLY INVITED to PAY THEM A VISIT.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS of art millinery, modes, latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts, crapes. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG, HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Englishman as foreman on a farm; is qualified to drive four or six horses; is a good carpenter, and of pleasant and obliging disposition, and strictly temperate. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMBRANCE; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; wife would do the family washing if required, or take care of poultry; has best of City references. Address J. B. S., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, FULLY COMPETENT, where taste and skill in gardening is required; would care one horse; highest testimonials will certify. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class groom; four years' City reference. Call on or address A. W., No. 134 West 30th st.

PORTER, JANITOR, OR WATCHMAN.— By an active, intelligent Swede, with good references, where industry and integrity can be made useful. Call on or address G., care of T. Holt, No. 300 East 86th st.

SERVANT, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG man lately landed, who has served seven years as general servant, and has best old country recommendations; can care horses; is a good driver and groom; also footman, and can clean furniture, windows, boots, build fires, tend door, &c. Call at Carpenter's No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has a number of years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman as waiter in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; well recommended; has very good manners, and is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.; remember the address.

WAITER OR COACHMAN.—BY A VERY capable man, with good references; is an excellent waiter and careful coachman or in-door man for City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCHMAN, who has good references from City families; speaks good English; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; has ten years' reference from last place. Address M. K., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; excellent references. Address or call G. B., No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITER; best of references. Call on or address G. Q. Butler, No. 8 Jones st., room No. 4.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly knows his business; strictly temperate and sober; no objection to go as second man; best City references. Address German, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; THREE YEARS in his last place; speaks English; is single; strictly sober, honest, and a thorough waiter; willing and competent. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; is a Protestant; has best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (SINGLE,) AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address G. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife, to go together; man as waiter, wife as chamber-maid or parlor-maid. Address Mrs. Saunders, No. 49 3d av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR HOUSE-WORK; must understand waiting and bring good reference; wages $18 per month. Address CROTON, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL to act as outside salesman and traveler for a manufacturing business. Address all communications to BOGERT & BARRY, No. 57 Ann st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT with book-keeping by double entry; terms moderate; references required. Address L. & S., Box 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE. Those who are well recommended may call at No. 24 Washington square, from 11 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Apply, with references, to No. 261 West 11th st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE CLERK OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Agreeable to law the New-York and Philadelphia Coal and Stone Transportation Company make the following report: First, the amount of capital stock paid in is $60,000. Second, the amount of liabilities was on the fourth day of January, 1876, $300. Signed, John Maxwell, Hobart Bogardus, S. W. Coutant, H. J. Caswell, Trustees.—A. B. Kellogg, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that the above report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Signed, A. B. KELLOGG, Secretary and Treasurer.—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the 5th day of January, 1876. Signed, WILLIAM J. WELDON, Notary Public, New-York City.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,811, F.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: An Analytical and Practical Synopsis of all the Cases argued and reversed in Law and Equity in the Court for the Correction of Errors of the State of New-York from 1799 to 1847. By Ralph Lockwood. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,810, F.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut; prepared and published in pursuance of a statute law of the State by Thomas Day. Volume 1, second edition, with notes and references. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—No. 12,811.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of December, Anno Domini 1875, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut; prepared and published in pursuance of a statute law of the State, by Thomas Day. Volume 2, second edition, with notes and references. New-York: Banks & Brothers, 1875. The right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AVE., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE

CHARTERED 1852.

45TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earning of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 19, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st of that month.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

U. S. 5-20 bonds	$1,480,000	Value,	$1,749,937 50
N. Y. State bonds, 7s	75,000	"	78,000 00
N. Y. C'y & Co. 6s & 7s	1,087,800	"	1,156,814 50
Brooklyn, N.Y., bds., 7s	100,000	"	109,500 00
Yonkers, N.Y., bds., 7s	50,000	"	52,500 00
Kingston, N.Y., bds., 7s	88,000	"	90,200 00
N.Y. State t'w'n bs., 7s	116,000	"	117,150 00
Bonds and mortgages at seven per cent. on real estate in New-York City and vicinity, worth in all cases double the amount loaned and upward, and, by recent appraisement, valued at $7,085,700			2,503,617 00
Demand loans, secured by United States bonds and other first-class collaterals, as named above			212,800 00
Real estate, Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., (cost $243,364 71)			200,000 00
Other real estate, (cost $19,097 70)			11,650 00
Cash on hand and deposited in banks			578,600 35
Accrued interest			64,283 60
			$6,925,053 45

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors Jan. 1, '76	$6,342,770 04	
Interest to date	179,905 46	
		6,522,675 50
SURPLUS		$402,377 95

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
CLARKSON CROLIUS, }
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ISAAC T. SMITH,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,	A. W. PAYNE,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,	SAMUEL T. HILLMAN,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,	CHARLES FOX,
WALDO HUTCHINS,	FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
ALLAN HAY,	CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOSEPH S. MONELL, M. D.	ELISHA BROOKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

341 and 343 Bowery, corner 3d st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

allowed on sums of $2,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1876.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Wm. V. Webster, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty-first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented. Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, English, and French.

R. A. QUINTARD, Pres't, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the fiftieth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. per annum on sums over $2,000, payable on and after Jan. 17. Interest not withdrawn will remain as principal and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1, and will be entered on the pass-books whenever presented.

E. J. BROWN, President,
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,

Bond st. and Bowery.

THIRTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have directed that a semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be allowed on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws and regulations of the bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, and if not drawn it will be credited and will be entitled to interest as principal.

All deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 10, will date as from Jan. 1. HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees. On and after Jan. 1, 1876, the interest allowed upon deposits exceeding $1,000 shall be one per cent. per annum less upon such excess of deposits than upon deposits of $1,000 and less, and no interest will be paid upon any excess of $3,000 of deposits.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1876.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per Cent. on all sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. R. VERMILYE, Vice President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Corner 4th av. and East 14th st.

The thirty-third semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1876, has been declared by the Board of Trustees on all deposits entitled thereto, viz: at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $2,000, and of Five per Cent. on sums of over $2,000. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.

PHILIP BISSINGER, President.
THEO. E. BURK, Treasurer.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 224 WEST 23D ST.
BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.

Interest dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, calculated to Jan. 1, 1876, is declared, payable to depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 17.

The securities of this bank consist entirely of first-class bonds of cities in New-York State and mortgages on improved New-York City property, taken since the reduced valuations of the past two years.

Deposits received up to Jan. 10 allowed interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open from 9 A. M. till 8 o'clock every evening.

I. M. FREESE, Sec. A. M. LESLEY, Pres.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876. WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK. Eighth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street. Six per cent. interest. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $3,473,396 79. SURPLUS, $329,088 72. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY afternoon, between No. 50 Exchange place and the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine st., twelve Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds of $1,000 each. The above reward will be paid for their return to MARX & CO., No. 50 Exchange place.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, JAN. 4, A SMALL YELLOW dog. Apply at No. 27 West 45th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN EXTRA PROFITABLE manufacturing business. A business man with $4,000 will find it worthy of investigation. Address EXTRA, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE—IN GOOD order. Apply to W. H. PENN, No. 167 West 18th st.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN FERGUSON, plaintiff, against JAY GOULD, Lucy D. Fisk, individually, and as Executrix of the last will and testament of James Fisk, Junior, deceased; James Fisk, (Senior,) and Love Crowl Fisk, his wife; Minnie F. Morse, Rode C. Morse, The Erie Railroad Company, Hugh J. Jewett, as Receiver of the Erie Railroad Company, John H. Bird, Halpern Albert, Carrie E. Osthein, John E. Lewis, Thomas F. Hayes, John F. Cole, Anastasie Gigon Russell, William Taylor, Charles McIntosh, Wood Brothers Company, Helen J. Mansfield, John L. Melcher, Marietta R. Stevens and Charles G. Stevens, Executors and Executrix of Paran Stevens, deceased; The National Bank of Poultney, Charles Gerding, as Assignee of Matthew B. Brady, a bankrupt; William H. Marston, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Levi Steinweg, Camden C. Dike, Arthur G. Bigelow, Benjamin O. Burdick, Duncan S. Walker, Levi Underwood, William H. Gurney, The Jefferson Car Company, The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, John Funton, Benjamin W. Blanchard, W. B. White, James R. Brett, Gustavus A. Brett, William G. Brett, Pierre V. A. Brett, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Dey street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 24, 1875.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of November, 1875.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
ja7-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—PAUL W. DAVIS, plaintiff, against HENRY M. FRANKLIN, defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 21st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, December 21, 1875. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1876. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
ja7-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—STEPHEN S. HOE, Plaintiff, vs. SARAH E. COOKE and JUSTUS COOKE, her husband, Eliza A. Mickle and John J. Mickle, The Eagle Condensed Milk Company, Patrick Fay, Barney Bartram, Ambrose Myggatt, and Abiah W. Palmer, as Receiver, &c., of the Eagle Condensed Milk Company, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 46 Pine street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1875.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 46 Pine st.

The complaint in this action was duly filed as above on the 23d day of December, 1875.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o31-law6wF*

MURPHY, CORNELIUS.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court.—EDWARD MURPHY, plaintiff, against CORNELIUS MURPHY and WATSON MATTHEWS, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action (which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1875,) and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 12 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1875. C. W. VAN VOORHIS,
ja7-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.
HENRY V. ALLIEN, } Executors.
CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, }
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.
a3-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, } Executors.
DANIEL MORISON, }
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
s24-law6mF*

MISCELLANEOUS.

"PRIVATE RETREAT FOR THE INTEMPERATE," located at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

The "PRIVATE RETREAT," established by Dr. William Murphy, (formerly Health Commissioner of the City of New-York,) in the year 1872, having been leased by the undersigned for a term of years, is now open for the reception of patients.

The house has been put in thorough order and repair, and newly painted throughout, and ample means provided to meet the physical, intellectual, and medical requirements of the persons submitted to our care.

As this is a strictly private enterprise, great care will be taken as to the standing of the persons admitted, as necessarily the number must be limited.

Terms, for board and treatment, $25 to $75 per week, according to the accommodation and attention required. For further particulars apply as above.

Messrs. DYKE & MOORE, Proprietors.
MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 1, 1876.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

SUN-BEAM ILLUMINATING OIL, 150 DEGREES fire test, for family use. YENNI & BURKE, No. 125 Maiden lane.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INcompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary; no publicity; fee after decree. Address Post Office Box 1,037, Chicago, Ill.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

e steamers of this line take the Lane route recom-
ded by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the
s on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
TIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
ATIC.........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
TIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
UBLIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
m White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
ese steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed
ppointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and
h rooms are amidships where the noise and motion
least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unat-
able at sea.
te—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return
ets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
r inspection of plans and other information apply
e Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
ADA..........Jan. 8, at 3 P. M.
O...........Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
OTA.........Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
CONSIN......Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MING........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
rage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80,
ding to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broad-
General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

l Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
OF CHESTER........Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
ach succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North
RATES OF PASSAGE.
..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
RAGE..........$28, Currency
s issued at low rates.
cabin passage and general business apply at the
any's office, No. 15 Broadway.
steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier
5 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River,
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ECE........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 3 P. M.
NCE........THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
tia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M. | England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
ueen, Jan. 15, 8 A. M. |
in passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at
y reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates.
aid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest
Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

W-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
se first-class full-powered steamers will sail from
Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
E OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Jan. 13
E OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 27
E OF VIRGINIA.........Thursday, Feb. 3
very alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin,
$70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin,
return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
rage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
AILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA,
THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
PION..........SATURDAY..........JAN. 8
H CAROLINA....WEDNESDAY.........JAN. 12
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
rance to destination one-half of one per cent.
ds forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets
ills of lading issued and signed at the office of
MES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
t Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

M-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
....Thurs., Jan. 6 | HERMANN.....Sat., Jan. 15
AK.....Sat., Jan. 8 | HOHENSTAUFFEN.Jan. 22
S OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTH-
AMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
cabin..........$100 gold
d cabin..........60 gold
..........30 currency
rn tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage
cates, $32 currency. For freight or passage
to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

ONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, CO-
A, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and
H PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class,
wered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51,
River.
INGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
LARIBEL..........Jan. 8.
AYTI ONLY:
ANDS..........Jan. 12.
HAYTI, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ISTHMUS
OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS,
(via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..........Jan. 19.
erior first-class passenger accommodation.
IM. FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

HOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ORIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1 P. M.
OPIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
EW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR
LONDONDERRY.
n passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
rmediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
pany's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

W-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly
at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as
follows:
CENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Jan. 13
MBUS..........TUESDAY, Jan. 25
mmodations unsurpassed. For freight or pas-
apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling
McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FLORIDA LINE.

ROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
RY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
RANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
AT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
ds loaded on steamer when shipped.
ds goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
rates of freight or passage apply to
. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

d States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from
WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,
E MARTIN, 3,000 tons......Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
BRAMALL, 2,500 tons......Feb. —
WALKER, 2,700 tons......March —
n 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day pre-
e steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest
ovements, having first-class passenger accommo-
freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
T SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
ENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND AT-
LANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan.
m Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
LAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, from
o. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
O. Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier
6 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
IVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 13,
Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
urance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Su-
r accommodations for passengers.
ough rates and bills of lading, in connection with
al Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
ough rates and bills of lading in connection with
tlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick,
the favorite and well-known steamer HATTERAS,
in, Master, having superior accommodations
passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 6, from
o. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, mak-
onnections with all points South and South-west,
Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
-class passage to Jacksonville..........23 00
-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
-class passage to Albany..........22 50
ough tickets issued to all points South and South-
freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
amers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 6
OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18
OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Jan. 20
VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
alling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY,
TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18
OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8
freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
amers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12
era Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 12 | *RUSSIA....WED., Jan. 26
JAVA.......WED., Jan. 19 | CHINA.....WED., Feb. 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Jan. 8
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, Jan. 22
*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon,
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. ALASKA..........Feb. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ....MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
BINDOO..........Jan. 8 | COLOMBO..........Feb. 5
NAVARINO..........Jan. 22 | OTHELLO..........Feb. 19

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

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WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
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CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

INVESTMENTS

FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS,
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We offer a good line of Municipal bonds, bearing seven and eight per cent., at very desirable prices. We have also some choice ten (10) per cent. bonds. Full particulars furnished on application.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

N. B.—We deal especially in first-class bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1876.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds to the amount of ($30,960) thirty-thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the company.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NEW-YORK CITY

Six Per Cent. Currency Bonds,
MAY AND NOVEMBER,
For sale by
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST AND second mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company.—The agreements prepared appointing Henry Day, William Walter Phelps, Samuel W. Bates, and John W. Sterling as Trustees, for the purpose of securing the foreclosure of the first mortgage of said company, and the reorganization of the same, are now ready for execution at the office of Messrs. Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, Room 60, fourth floor.

All bondholders desiring to participate in this reorganization are requested to call and affix their signatures to said agreements.
HENRY DAY,
On behalf of said Trustees.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old-established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 3, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 30th ult., Mr. Theodore Keeler tendered his resignation as Secretary, and the same was accepted.
RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

LOST OR STOLEN—FIFTY COUPONS, NOS. 1,234 to 1,283, inclusive, $35 each, of the American Dock and Improvement Company, due Jan. 1. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall st.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1876. By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-book swill remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 8, 1876. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.
OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1876. Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1876, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 31. Transfer-books will be closed 19th inst. and reopened Feb. 2. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 5th January and be reopened on the morning of tue 16th January. W. J. EMMET,
Secretary.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A dividend of $15 per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after Jan. 3, prox.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1876.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 4th January, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE HIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX ( ) per cent., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON the capital stock, also an interest dividend of three and a half per cent. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. — THE DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

The Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1876. Until that date the transfer-books will be closed.
W. J. HARRIS, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. is declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876. Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Hanover Fire Ins Co.

47th DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., have this day been declared, payable 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock was declared this day, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until that date. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
JAMES B. OGILVIE, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA. — THE coupons of the consolidated bonds bought at best market price, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given by
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

THE COUPONS OF THE CANTON COMPANY of Baltimore, due 1st January, 1876, will be paid after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876, at 10:30 A. M.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 4 until Jan. 16, 1876. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE directors, class expiring in 1876, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January 1876, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1876, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11 proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Fairchance Iron Company, of Fairchance, Penn., for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, at the office of Messrs. Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1876, at 1 P. M.
NEW-YORK, 20th December, 1875.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
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PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

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A VACANCY FOR ONE WHO, COPYING two and one-half hours daily, might earn half her expenses at school; unusual advantages. Address Ladies' Seminary, South Wilton, Conn.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

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MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—BROADWAY AND 31ST ST.—Elegantly-furnished rooms by the day or week, single and en suite, with all modern improvements. An excellent family restaurant attached. Liberal arrangements made for the season.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A pleasant house would like two or three young gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, to board; good table and home comforts; no other boarders; references exchanged. Address for one week F. H., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, large, light, sunny rooms, connecting, on second floor; private table if preferred; references.

MRS. WILLIS, FORMERLY OF NO. 297 5th av., having taken the house No. 3 West 30th st., has a parlor floor and second floor to let, with or without private table.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH private table, can be had on 5th av., at moderate terms. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, OPPOSITE ARCADIAN CLUB.—To let, with rooms singly or en suite; table unexceptionable and terms reasonable. Mrs. E. J. SMITH.

NO. 21 WEST 19TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, consisting of two large rooms, one small room, and private bath-room, to let to small family or gentlemen, with or without private table.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.; room on fourth floor, desirable for single gentlemen; also first-class table board for gentlemen.

THIRD-STORY, FRONT, HALL ROOM—To a gentleman, with board, in American family of adults; terms moderate; reference exchanged. No. 236 West 37th st.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A LARGE ROOM, with all modern improvements, on third floor, to let, with board, or large and small room on second floor; table excellent; references.

A PARENT OR GUARDIAN WISHING board for one or two little girls can obtain a happy home and motherly care by addressing HOME, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An unusually handsome upper floor in a first-class family house; private tables only; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent with board, a large and desirable second story front room, (southern exposure;) terms moderate. Reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208—MADISON PARK.—Second story, with or without private table; modern improvements. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A SMALL ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A pleasant family at No. 10 East 28th st.; suitable for a single gentleman; reference required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent, with private table, the parlor floor, with private bath and ample closets.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegant, newly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transient boarders taken.

A LARGE HALL ROOM, WITH AMPLE closet, gas, water, &c., and first-class board in private family; references exchanged. 354 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, private bath, &c.; with or without board; moderate terms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET TWO rooms, with board. No. 56 West 48th st.

NO. 119 EAST 23D ST.—WITH BOARD, ONE elegant suite; fine basement, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, BOARD AND one room, not to exceed two flights; location between 5th and 6th avs., not above 42d st.; price not to exceed $18 per week; references exchanged. Address H. H. G., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR 4TH AV., IN PRIvate family, for lady, desiring to be in the City this Winter; sunny room, with fire; terms, $10 to $12 per week; references given and required. Address, with full particulars, MONROE, Box No. 406, Yonkers.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child; on second floor, with private table; location central. Address, with all particulars, A. B., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR SELF, WIFE, AND FOUR CHILDREN.—Floor, connecting rooms, with bath, &c.; private table. Answer, giving price, &c., A. B., No. 143 West 49th st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FURNISHED ROOM, with breakfast, in a private family. Answer, stating particulars, to Post Office Box No. 811, City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS. — AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on parlor floor, with bath and closet; also, single room, to let to gentlemen, without board; family private. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRING OFFICE FOR use during day, can obtain such in private house; nice location; Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs. Address M. D., *Times* Office.

COMPARTMENT HOUSE, NO. 222 5TH AV.—One beautiful front suit, large parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; steam heat.

ROOMS WANTED.

A LARGE AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in first-class neighborhood, below 34th st., wanted by a young gentleman; $5 to $6 per week. Address F. BAILEY, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CAMPBELL & RICHMOND is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The affairs of the firm will be settled by either of the general partners.

JOHN CAMPBELL, } General Partners.
DAVID RICHMOND, }
H. S. FEARING, } Special Partners.
G. R. FEARING, }

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMPBELL & RICHMOND, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold. JOHN CAMPBELL,
DAVID RICHMOND.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS, Jan. 1, 1876.

MR. JOSEPH W. DREXEL, OF NEW-YORK, retires this day from active business, and withdraws from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris.

Mr. EGISTO P. FABBRI, heretofore of the firm of Fabbri & Chauncey, New-York, becomes this day a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and known as the firm of GREGORY & COMPANY, expires this day in accordance with limitation. (Signed,) DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
CHAS. E. GREGORY,
BENJAMIN GREGORY,
DAVID H. GREGORY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 31, 1875.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, BENJAMIN GREGORY and DAVID H. GREGORY will, as partners, continue the business under the same firm name.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1875.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK HAS ASSOCIATED IN partnership with him in the Real Estate Business, JAMES H. STRONG and A. W. CRUIKSHANK, under the firm name of E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., at the old office, No. 68 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, 1st January, 1876.

Special attention paid to the renting and sale of property as well as the entire charge of estates; money to loan, &c.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Custom-house brokerage and forwarding business my nephews, GEORGE F. GRAY and R. MORRISON GRAY, the style of the firm being hereafter JAMES R. DAVIES & CO., No. 112 Front st., and Rotunda, Custom-house. JAMES R. DAVIES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

OFFICE OF JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

MR. JOHN WARREN RETIRES THIS day from the firm of JOHN WARREN & SON. The business will hereafter be continued by and under the name of J. KEARNY WARREN.

THE FIRM OF W. W. DE FOREST & CO. has been dissolved, and each of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE INTEREST OF JOHN W. BIGELOW in our firm ceases from this date. The business will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore.
LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

MR. WILLIAM J. WESTCOT AND MR. DAVID AIR become partners in our firm from this date. JAMES F. WHITE & CO.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETing of the American Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st. CHAS. McK. LEOSER,
Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS
PIQUE.
A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

With an Extraordinary Cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, and also Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.

. The performance begins promptly at 7:45 and terminates at 11:10 o'clock. Box-sheet open for two weeks ahead.

POLICE REGULATION.—Carriages taking up parties must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

John B. Gough

Will lecture at CHICKERING HALL,
Corner 5th av. and 18th st.,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.
Subject—"MAN AND HIS MASTERS."
Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. On sale at POND'S music store, No. 39 Union square, and at No. 26 Cooper Union.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
MONDAY, Jan. 3, and EVERY EVENING this week, and at SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS in Byron's comedy of
OUR BOYS,
With NEW and HANDSOME SCENERY and a VERY STRONG CAST.
FRIDAY, Jan. 7—Benefit of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
Brilliant success of the great spectacle, the
DEMON STATUE,
and the
Transformation of the
4 SEASONS..........4 SEASONS
Every evening, until further notice.
Seats secured twelve nights in advance.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

THIS DAY.
EVENING AT 8.
The talented actor,
J. B. ROBERTS,
in the spectacular play,
FAUST
AND MARGUERITE.

AFTERNOON AT 2.
The dashing actress,
BELLE HOWITT,
in the great burlesque,
THE
40 THIEVES.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.

Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Most brilliant and beautiful attractions in New-York. Olio of sixty artists. Melange of nature and art. Forty most beautiful women in America. Gorgeous ballets, exquisite dances, charming tableaus, Naughty Duchess, La Minuet, Butterfly Paradise, Ben Dodge, Myles Morris, Arnold Brothers, Rose Keene, Wm. Forrester, Ella Arlington.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

A BAD NIGHT'S REST.
PIQUE. TEMPTATION.
CARTER'S DOG.
OPERA HOUSE, Broadway and 29th st.
The funniest entertainment in the City
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING AND TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MATINEE. SAM DEVERE, THE POOL BROTHERS, AND THE GREAT COMPANY OF STARS.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

*7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, the Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
ALSO SATURDAY MATINEE,
will be presented
ANOTHER BLENDING OF COMEDY AND ROMANCE,
Robinson's exquisite companion picture to "Caste," entitled
HOME.
COLONEL JOHN WHITE, his original character, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, J. W. CARROLL, W. SEYMOUR, J. PECK; Misses ADA DYAS, GERALDINE MAYE, and KATE BARTLETT.

Concluding with the farce called
A QUIET FAMILY.

Characters by Messrs. HARRY BECKETT, J. W. SHANNON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN; Misses EFFIE GERMON, IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.

The representations of HOME must be necessarily limited in consequence of the early production of the latest London success, Mr. H. J. Byron's new comedy, entitled
MARRIED IN HASTE,
now in active preparation, and in which
MR. LESTER WALLACK WILL APPEAR.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

Mr. STUART begs to announce the
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
OAKEY HALL
and the
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.
CRUCIBLE.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. Balcony 50 cents. MATINEE THURSDAY. Admission, $1. In active preparation a novel and attractive programme, introducing JOHN DILLON and the other favorites.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BEGINS 7:45

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
AN MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNDOUBTED UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris,
TRIUMPH. Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, Jan. 8,
EIGHTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.

TO-NIGHT, (LAST NIGHT,)
VON BULOW will play
RUBINSTEIN'S SONATE AND HUMMEL'S SEPTETTE.
Soli—Beethoven's Sonata, Opus 31; Schubert's Elegie, Opus 90, No. 3; Impromptu, Opus 90, No. 2, and Valse—Caprice, (arranged by Liszt.)

SATURDAY AT 2, FAREWELL MATINEE.
VON BULOW will play with DAMROSCH.
Beethoven's Sonata (dedicated to Kreutzer) and Schubert's Introduction et Rondo Brillant, for piano and violin; Soli—Scarlatti's Cats fugue; Bach's Sarabande et Passepied; Gluck's Gavotte from the ballet "Don Juan;" Mozart, Minuet et Gigue, Chopin's Nocturne, Ballade and three Valses.
Miss CRONYN will sing at these concerts.
Admission, $1; seats, $2, at Schuberth's music store.
CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

PROCTOR

STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.
Fifth lecture,
THE GREAT MYSTERIES OF THE UNIVERSE.
Tickets at the American Literary Bureau, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute.

COLOSSEUM,

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.
Panorama of the
FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
Will be exhibited daily from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price; no extras.

Josh Billings,

The great American humorist,
will deliver his new side-splitting discourse on
SAND WITCHES,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, half price.

CONFERENCES DU SAMEDI.

La troisième conférence sera donnée au local J. M. C. A. le Samedi, L. Sauveur à midi. Sujet: M. Thiers. Elle sera suivie d'une leçon donnée à quelques élèves d'une école de la ville, dans le but d'expliquer le système d'enseignement que reproduisent les Causeries avec mes élèves et mes autres ouvrages.
La leçon commencera à une heure: le public y est invité. L. SAUVEUR.

DR. MOORE'S ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL ART ENTERTAINMENT, at the West Twenty-fifth Street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 10 and 11, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 40 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 9,
AT TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, BY THE
SHIPPARD COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 and 50 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
CHAMPION LADY SWIMMER OF THE WORLD.
NIMBLE NIP, WITH 100 CHILDREN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURE COURSE.
No lecture on FRIDAY EVENING of week of prayer.
Next lecture Jan. 14.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20,
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE
CERCLE FRANÇAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
Boxes to be had at P. Rontey's, No. 713 Broadway.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square.—Pupils begin and attend at their convenience. Reception Dansante every Friday evening at 8.

VOCAL QUARTETS NOW FORMING AT

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN DAILY.

ANY ONE HAVING AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT suitable for a Sunday-school will please address, with terms, J. T., Box No. 1,397 Post Office.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD'S

UNIVERSITY COURSE,
ON THE GREAT BENEFACTORS OF THE WORLD.

John Lord, LL.D. proposes to deliver this Winter, in New-York, a course of twenty-five historical lectures on "The Great Benefactors of the World."

The lectures will be delivered in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th av. and 23d st., and at 11:30 o'clock, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. The course commences MONDAY, Jan 10.

Tickets for the course, with reserved seats..........$12 00
Single admission..........1 00
Without reserved seats..........75

To be had at Putnam's book store, under the hall, after Jan. 1.

DR. JOHN LORD'S

LECTURES ON GREAT BENEFACTORS.

The first lecture of the course will be given MONDAY, Jan. 10, at 11:30 o'clock, in the Hall of the Christian Association.

SUBJECT:
SOCRATES—THE GREEK PHILOSOPHER.

Tickets for the course of twenty-five lectures, with reserved seats, $12; to be had at Putnam's book store, under the hall.

GARRIE S. PEARSALL,

The Reformed Gambler, will expose LOTTERY and POLICY, with full details of the managers and backers at the Lyceum, South 8th st., corner 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL [illegible] under the leadership of Mr. S. E. BURR. Admission, 25 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE people in the great hall, at 8 A. M., SATURDAY, Jan. 8th. The lecture will be delivered by Prof. C. F. Brackett, of Princeton College, on "The Study of Musical Vibrations," extensively illustrated with apparatus and the use of the stereopticon. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, 23 Murray st. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Sec'ry.

MUSICAL.

A Great Offer!!

We will during this week dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments received, running from 12 to 36 months. New and Second Hand Instruments to let at extremely low prices. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. E. E. BALL & CO. No. 15 East 14th st.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEMORIAL RESPECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE CANALS—OUR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM—THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL—THE JAPAN INDEMNITY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock presiding. Among those present were John F. Henry, Samuel B. Ruggles, Elliot C. Cowdin, J. S. T. Stranahan, Paul N. Spofford, and Francis B. Thurber. On the report of the Executive Committee the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Chamber: Benjamin Lichtenstein, No. 270 Bowery; Abraham B. Miller, No. 88 Pearl street; William F. Rowland, No. 111 Wall street; Isaac Sippili, No. 40 White street; Isidor Straus, No. 44 Warren street; Benjamin J. Wenberg, No. 13 Old slip.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, from the Executive Committee, reported for adoption by the Chamber the following memorial to the State Legislature in respect to the canals:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE BODIES: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, by this their memorial, beg leave respectfully to state that in the discharge of the duty expressly imposed on the Chamber by their charter, and also in their individual capacity as citizens of the commercial Metropolis, to foster in all lawful ways the commerce of the State, they presented to the last Legislature a memorial, accompanied by a report of facts, carefully collected by one of their committees, showing the pressing necessity of an organic reform by an amendment to the Constitution of the State which should commit the sole direction and management of the navigation and repairs of the State canals to a single Superintendent of Public Works, to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval and consent of the Senate, and to be at all times removable by the Governor.

Amid the pressure of other serious canal matters in the early part of the session, the memorial of the Chamber, with its accompanying report of facts, did not receive any special attention until near the adjournment of the session, when both houses of the Legislature, after due examination of the memorial and report, unanimously passed the joint resolution required for initiating the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which, after due publication, is now before both houses of the present Legislature for its second reading and adoption before transmission to the people for final ratification. Your memorialists are much gratified to perceive by the annual Message of the Governor, just transmitted to the Legislature, that he recommends early action in respect to this resolution.

The Chamber of Commerce will only add that the necessity of the proposed amendment for preserving the commerce of the State of New-York from further loss and diversion exists with greatly increased force. The obstructions in the navigation of the Erie Canal, and its want of seven feet depth of water, still remain to a large extent, while its effects on commerce are felt with alarming severity in a diminution of the quantity of grain and flour reaching New-York in the first nine months of the year just closed of 20,931,238 bushels.

The history of former changes in the Constitution of the State in relation to canals affords an interesting and instructive example of prompt action by the Legislature in a case of grave importance. The resolution to amend the Constitution of 1846, by permitting additional loans of $10,500,000 for the enlargement of the canals, was passed for the first time by the Legislature of 1853, and was brought up and passed for the second time by the Legislature of 1854, on the 4th day of January, in the first week of the session. The law submitting the amendment to the people was passed on the 20th of January, so that the special election was held on the 15th February, 1854, at which the amendment was ratified by the popular vote of 185,771 in favor of the amendment, against a vote of only 60,526 in opposition.

Your memorialists confidently believe that the amendment now proposed, securing a systematic, efficient, and economical management of the canals, as to which there is no party division or difference of opinion, will be ratified by a majority of the people still more immense, if indeed the vote shall not be practically unanimous.

This result, with a competent and honest Superintendent, with a moderate appropriation, would permit the entire completion of the canals in their full depth and width, before the close of the present Centennial year, and rescue the character and commerce of the State from further injury or reproach.

Dated Jan. 4, 1876.

On motion of Col. Conkling, the above memorial was ordered to be executed in duplicate by the officers, under the seal of the Chamber, and transmitted to the Senate and Assembly, and also that copies of the report of the committee therein mentioned be sent therewith to each member of the Senate and Assembly.

In the absence of Mr. John Taylor Johnston, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, the Secretary, Mr. Wilson, read the committee's report in reference to a communication from Mr. A. J. Marshall, of Virginia, on canal improvements. The committee state that the matter referred to does not come within their proper scope of action, and that such subjects should be laid before the Canal Board at Albany.

The report of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping having been called for, Mr. Spofford said the report was ready, but in the absence of a quorum of the committee he moved that the matter be postponed until the next meeting of the Chamber, which was agreed to. Mr. John F. Henry, one of the delegates to the third annual convention of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce, held at Chicago on the 15th ultimo, reported that among the valuable papers discussed at the convention was one by Mr. Richard P. Morgan, a civil engineer of over forty years experience in building railroads. In this paper Mr. Morgan indicated some of the reasons why the commerce of this City was declining, and why other distributing points are obtaining commerce which under equal advantages would remain with New-York. Mr. Morgan, in his paper, said it was evident that we must seek for the necessary relief to the public mainly in two directions: First, in eliminating the excessive nominal cost of railroads so that charges for transportation may be reduced to such rates as will pay reasonably on the capital invested, and second, in such improvements in their construction and operation as will reduce these to their lowest point.

In speaking of the capacity of railroads for freight purposes, Mr. Morgan says:

"Railroads constructed and managed under the prevailing system, although laboring under serious mechanical defects and paralyzed by the influence of unprincipled men who control the corporations operating them, have been, nevertheless, gaining upon all other modes of transportation to an extent not generally realized; but their present capacity is far below the standard to which the progress made in the arts and sciences of the nineteenth century should have brought them. Ways of iron and steel, with the aid of steam power, possess a wonderful intrinsic value, from which may be evoked mechanical effects unequaled by any device that civilized man has yet made available for the purposes of transportation."

Mr. Henry, in concluding his report said that the general sentiment of the convention was that our transportation system had not kept pace with the production of the country and the development of commerce; that when States relinquished their ownership of their highways, sufficient restrictions and safeguards were not imposed, and that, in consequence, the great arteries through which the lifeblood of commerce flows had fallen into the hands of men who had not exercised even the selfish foresight of fostering commerce in order that it might be able to yield without injury a large revenue to the carrier; that by combination and consolidation the power which, when divided among small local roads, was powerless to do harm, had now become, through combination and consolidation, a power which was able to dictate values to producers, prices to consumers, and profits to manufacturers and traders; that it had become a political power which was dangerous to the liberties of the people, and that the further growth of this power must be opposed by all classes of citizens. That on account of these considerations the additions which will have to be made to the present system in order to accommodate the vast and constantly increasing production of this country should be so constructed and controlled that it will furnish a proper competition with the existing system of roads, and so necessary and important was this deemed that the convention declared that if it could be obtained in no other way it must be attempted on the Belgian system of public ownership of a portion of the public highways, which, by furnishing a true competition, would counteract the evils which the defects and abuses of our present transportation system have entailed upon the commerce of the country.

Mr. John D. Jones, Chairman of the Council of the Nautical School, submitted a report, by which it appeared that the school was opened at this port in December, 1874, on board the sloop St. Mary's; that the course of elementary instruction imparted to the pupils is thorough and adapted to the needs of intelligent seamen, and that the progress made gives promise of great and far-reaching good.

The report was adopted, and on motion of Capt. Ambrose Snow a resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary to receive from owners, agents, or masters of vessels applications for employment in the merchant marine of graduates of the Nautical School.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Thurber, and after a brief discussion they were referred to the Committee on Foreign Commerce:

Whereas, In the years 1863–4 an indemnity of $750,000 was exacted by our National Government from the Government of Japan for alleged "damages and expenses" arising out of the forcible obstruction of the Straits of Shimonoseki by a rebellious vessel of that Empire, which act was neither aided nor countenanced by the Japanese Government, and for which it expressed the deepest regret; and

Whereas, The actual damages and expenses, amounting to less than fifty thousand dollars, have all been paid and the balance still remains in the custody of the State Department, and amounts, with accumulated interest, to more than one and a quarter millions of dollars; and

Whereas, The progressive and liberal spirit manifested by the bona-fide Government of that nation toward the United States, and the steady progress in the education and enlightenment of her people, made under the difficulties of scanty resources and strenuous opposition on the part of a portion of her population, are worthy of hearty commendation and reciprocation on our part, and in the treatment of this matter we not only have an opportunity to take action which will tend greatly to benefit our commercial relations with that country, but also to manifest in a striking manner our desire as a nation to deal justly with all other nations, whether strong or weak; therefore,

Resolved, That we ask the present Congress of the United States to investigate the circumstances attending the exaction of this indemnity, and if the facts appear as herein stated that a law be passed authorizing and directing the payment to the Government of Japan of the balance which remains after paying the actual damages sustained by citizens of the United States in that affair.

Mr. Thurber next offered a resolution in favor of extending the Presidential term, as he considered a Presidential election every four years prejudicial to the best interests of the country. The question was not seconded, the members believing that the question was a political one, and one which should not therefore be entertained by the Chamber, and Mr. Thurber gracefully withdrew the motion, after which the meeting adjourned.

RAILROAD REPORTS.

CONDITION OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO LINE—THE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES FOR LAST YEAR.

The annual report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, has been issued. In the report of Mr. C. P. Huntington, the President of the company, he states that notwithstanding the continued depression of the business of the country there has been a steady improvement in the local business of the road. The small amount of through business he attributed: *First*—To the want of a connection, by rail, from its western terminus with the great centres of trade in the West, South-west, and North-west. *Second*—To the low rates for freight which have prevailed during the greater part of the year on competing lines. *Third*—To the financial embarassments of the company, which are well known, and which have induced many large shippers of freight to seek other routes of transportation, who would otherwise have intrusted this company with the transportation of their property.

Mr. Huntington next alludes to the recent foreclosure suit, which, since the writing of this report, has been dismissed, and in conclusion recommends that a plan of reorganization be agreed upon to avoid further litigation.

The report of Gen. Wickham, Vice President, gives the earnings and expenses of the board as follows:

EARNINGS.	
Passenger fare	$409,626 71
Freight	993,862 50
Express freight	15,453 25
United States mail	37,783 13
Miscellaneous	2,452 89
Total	$1,459,189 48
EXPENSES.	
Train expenses	$322,179 04
Depot expenses	120,842 24
Miscellaneous	43,635 27
Loss and damage	21,862 50
Maintenance of way	284,016 51
Repairs of machinery	227,057 87
General expenses	26,216 35
Salaries	66,510 92
Total	$1,112,320 70

In addition to the above sum of $1,112,320 70 there was charged during the year 1874-5 to transportation expenses, $23,033 78, which belonged to previous years.

Compared with the previous years there was a decrease in the earnings of $1,000 45, but a large reduction in transportation expenses took place, amounting to $102,019 78. The earnings from passenger fares fell off $43,749 89, which is attributed, in part, to heavy rains in July and August, during the height of the season at the watering-places on the line, which produced such slides on the New River Division as to blockade the road for three weeks and stop the through trains. This falling off is, however, nearly made up by an increase in freight amounting to $43,550 17, due to the development of local business interests.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, yesterday, the President appointed the following delegation to attend the next meeting of the National Board of Trade: Franklin Edson, Chairman; L. J. N. Stark, Edward Hincken, John H. Boynton, Leonard Hazeltine, Charles Spear, Alexander E. Orr, J. H. Herrick, Forrest H. Parker, James McGee, all of whom have signified their acceptance of the appointment. The following new members were approved: D. H. Denton, W. M. Deverall, C. E. Goodrich, J. A. Herktoiz, W. B. Higgins, T. E. Keliers, D. E. Manton, Julius Oppenheimer, Christian H. Schultz, George G. Stillwell, A. C. Woodruff. The Complaint Committee for the month of January consists of J. D. Wynkoop, S. A. Sawyer, and E. W. Mascord. An important arrangement has been made with the railroads relative to lighterage and delivery of ungraded grain, as will be seen in the following notice posted on 'Change yesterday:

The following rules relative to the delivery of ungraded grain have been agreed to by the railroad companies and lightermen:

First—On and after Feb. 1, 1876, all ungraded grain may be delivered afloat in railroad lighters, subject to the following rates of lighterage, which include elevation from boats, viz.: On lots of 1,000 bushels or less, three cents per bushel; on upward of 1,000 and not exceeding 2,000 bushels, two and one-half cents per bushel; on upward of 2,000 and not exceeding 5,000 bushels, two cents per bushel; on upward of 5,000 bushels, one and one-half cents per bushel.

Second.—All grain received for delivery from track must be removed from cars within twenty-four hours after receipt of notice of arrival. Otherwise the railroad company upon whose track it is located may put the same afloat for the purpose of lighterage to store, or for other delivery if so ordered by consignee. Subject to the above charges and to rules 3 and 17 of the grain rules of the New-York Produce Exchange relative to ungraded grain.

On and after Feb. 1, 1876, the rules relative to ungraded grain contained in the joint circular of the railroad companies under date of Nov. 8, will be of no effect.

THE MASKED BALL LAW.

A large number of German citizens, whose pecuniary interests are affected by the enforcement of the statute prohibiting the holding of masked balls, met yesterday afternoon in the Germania Assembly Rooms, to take action in the matter of having the law repealed or amended. Most of the persons present were either ball-room owners or costumers, and the Liederkranz and Cercle de la Harmonie had representatives at the meeting. It is not anticipated that it will occupy much time or cause much trouble to obtain the necessary legislation, as all of the members of the Legislature who have been spoken to, or have been heard from by letter upon the subject, express themselves perfectly willing to aid the petitioners. A committee of three was appointed, consisting of Major George W. Sauer, George Eccles, and Lewis Frank to go to Albany next week with ex-Mayor Gunther, who is to represent the Liederkranz Society and make the formal application to the Assembly and Senate for relief from the obnoxious law. Meantime a finance committee has been appointed to solicit funds to defray the expense, and they will report at the next meeting, which will be held on Monday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

FIVE COFFINS FOUND IN A BASEMENT.

Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday reported to the Coroner's office that five small coffins, supposed to contain the bodies of children, had been discovered in the basement of No. 346 Broome street, occupied by Joseph Applegate, wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of coffins. Coroner Croker and Deputy Coroner McWhinnie went to the place at once and learned that William Turner, a plumber, while at work had found the coffins secreted in a cellar not often used by the employes of the establishment. The coffins were found to contain four foetuses, which, from their appearance and the decayed condition of the coffins containing them, had evidently been in the cellar for some years. It is supposed that they were placed there at different times by hearse drivers. The coffins and their contents were removed to the Morgue.

A DETECTIVE'S ALLEGED DISHONESTY.

James T. Porter, a private detective, living at No. 56 Bleecker street, was charged at the Washington Place Court yesterday by John Becker, of No. 279 East Seventh street, with being accessory to the larceny of a watch from the person of the complainant. Mr. Becker states that on Nov. 10 last he lost his watch, while riding in a Third avenue car, and the next day engaged the prisoner to hunt up the thief and recover the property. Porter accepted $15 in advance, with which to pay his expenses, but failed in his commission. Mr. Becker caused his arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses, but Justice Kilreth discharged him for want of sufficient evidence. Mr. Becker now, on the strength of evidence supporting the theory that Porter had really seen the thief and connived with him to defraud Becker out of his watch, charges the detective with being an accessory to the robbery. Justice Kilbreth held the prisoner in $1,000 bail.

A JERSEY CITY JUSTICE ARRESTED.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Justice Vollhardt, of Jersey City Heights, and a man named Frauenheim, a liquor-dealer, on a charge of false imprisonment and breaking and entering, preferred by C. F. Wenberg. A few days ago Wenberg and Frauenheim had some trouble in the latter's saloon, and Frauenheim procured a warrant from Vollhardt for Wenberg's arrest. The Justice authorized him to serve the warrant himself, and he went to Wenberg's house about midnight for that purpose. Being unable to gain admittance, he broke in the doors and created great confusion and alarm in the house, and was finally pitched out into the street by some of the tenants. Subsequently a Constable served the warrant, and Justice Vollhardt fined Wenberg $11.

BALL OF L'AMITIE SOCIETY.

A grand masquerade ball will be given by L'Amitie Society at Irving Hall, on Friday, the 14th inst. Music will be provided by the Garde Lafayette band. The entertainment will commence with a "grand Centennial march." At 9 P. M., the "Conspirators, attired in their original costume will enter the room. At 10 o'clock the "Gendarmes" from the opera bouffe of "Genevieve be Brabant," will dance a comic quadrille. At 11 o'clock the "Clodoche" troupe will perform their original grotesque dance, and at midnight will occur the grand march of the "Mountaineers," during which will be sung a patriotic song, in which a chorus of 100 voices will assist. The members of L'Amitie are doing their utmost to make the entertainment a success.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LABORS OF THE REGISTER OF VITAL STATISTICS—AN APPEAL FROM AN OLD EMPLOYE.

An executive session of the Board of Health was held yesterday for the purpose of completing the details for the proposed consolidation of the Bureau of Vital Statistics with the Sanitary Bureau, and for the contemplated reduction of salaries of the employes of the board, rendered necessary by the deduction of $20,000 from the appropriation for salaries for the current year. Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, whose services it is proposed to dispense with, was granted a hearing. Dr. Harris was appointed Register at the organization of the Metropolitan Board of Health in 1866, and remained in office until 1870, when he was removed at the organization of the board under the charter of 1870, and reappointed in 1872, since which time he has continued to hold the position. Dr. Harris called the attention of the Commissioners to the great importance of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, which was organized for the purpose of registering all the deaths, births, and marriages occurring in this City, and stated that he found the records in confusion when he assumed control in 1872 and had spent months and years of continued labor in arranging them properly. All the vital statistics are in the care of the Register, and he and his deputy alone have the power to grant permits for burial and the transit of the remains of deceased persons through the City. He is required to make a study of the statistics, and from time to time it is his duty to call the attention of the board to such facts in connection therewith as indicate an increase of deaths from preventable diseases, particularly those of a contagious or infectious character, the particular locality affected thereby, and the probable cause of the same. While acting as Register he had with great care arranged all the records of the board in such a manner as to have them available at any moment for reference, and had expended a great deal of time and labor for this purpose, and he is at present engaged in preparing valuable tables showing the mortality in this City from small-pox, diphtheria, and diarrhœal diseases, and as he was thoroughly conversant with the work he could complete it better than any other person. For this task he would require four or five months' time, and he proposed, with the approval of the Commissioners, to continue in his present position for that length of time, his services meanwhile to be given gratuitously.

The Commissioners, after consultation, decided that, while recognizing the important services rendered by Dr. Harris, they could not consistently accept his services without compensation, and his offer was accordingly declined. A resolution was subsequently adopted naming Dr. Harris Honorary Consulting Vital Statistician to the board.

A hearing was also granted to Col. Dudley, the Permit Clerk in the Sanitary Bureau, whose services had been also dispensed with. Col. Dudley, who is an aged man, appeared before the Commissioners and asked to be retained in his position. He stated to the board that he had ever been prompt in the discharge of his duties. He had been in affluent circumstances and had been ruined by the war, and had no means of making a living if he was thrown out of employment in midwinter. The Commissioners, though sympathizing with their aged employe, informed him that they had no other alternative as there would be no funds to pay him if he was retained in the employ of the department.

The Board of Apportionment has not yet acted upon the question of consolidation, and as soon as they approve of the course of the board, the consolidation will be perfected.

THE CITY FINANCES.

THE MUNICIPAL DEBT AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR 1875.

The Controller's statement of the financial transactions of the City Government for the year 1875 shows that the total payments of every class and from all the various funds on warrants drawn against the City Treasury during that period amounted to $77,108,147 49. Of this gross sum $10,222,964 33 were drawn in December. Of the year's payments, $36,237,610 46 were paid out of the proceeds of local taxes, and $8,833,347 85 from the proceeds of the sale of City bonds. The sum of $31,907,766 23 was applied to the extinguishment of the City debt on what is known as the special and trust accounts, and $130,022 95 to miscellaneous purposes in the same account. Of the payments from taxation, $11,700,068 87 were paid for salaries, supplies, and general expenses of the City Government; $3,794,236 80 for public instruction; $10,487,525 22 for interest on, and installments of, the principal of the City debt; $852,962 85 for the Fourth avenue improvement, and $830,081 35 for charitable institutions. Of the payments made from the proceeds of the issue of bonds, $6,308,561 74 were paid for public works, Croton water, street openings and improvements; $907,721 59 for docks and slips, $433,097 45 for the Fourth avenue improvement, (making with the sum already mentioned as paid out of taxes, $1,286,060 30 paid out during the year for that work;) $271,764 46 for City parks improvements; $475,775 18 in satisfaction of old claims and judgments, and other sums for miscellaneous purposes, among them about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the new Jefferson Market Court buildings, and $250,000 for the Museum of Art and Natural History. The total bonded debt of the City on Dec. 31, 1875, was $144,522,029 39, inclusive of the sinking fund account of $27,748,307 30, against $141,803,758 on Dec. 30, 1874. The debt, less sinking fund, was therefore $116,773,722 09, against $114,979,969 99, less sinking fund, Dec. 30, 1874. The funded debt, payable from taxation and sinking fund, was $119,056,903 54 at the close of the past year, against $118,241,557 24 at the close of 1874, and the temporary debt, payable wholly or in part from assessments, $21,322,200, against $20,351,000 at the same period of the preceding year. During 1875 stocks and bonds to the amount of $27,938,039 62 were issued for various authorized objects, among which were $1,212,450 for the widening and extending of Kingsbridge road and Eleventh avenue, and $1,168,096 30 for public works, street openings and improvements, Croton water and sewerage repairs.

A GOOD WORK COMMENCED.

TRINITY PARISH ORGANIZING A WORKINGMEN'S CLUB AND A DAY NURSERY FOR CHILDREN.

St. Paul's Guild, Trinity Parish, has begun a work at No. 140 Leonard street, corner of Centre, which if carried out in the way it has been started will go far toward solving the problem of how to care for the deserving poor. The Guild has opened a restaurant and lodging-house for men and women, with the avowed intention of providing for the poor who shall be found upon investigation to be deserving of help, without affording any encouragement whatever to tramps and vagabonds. The basement of the building is divided into two large rooms, one of which is to be used as an office and a meeting room for the Workingmen's Club of the Guild, while the other is sub-divided into a kitchen and restaurant. A portion only of the first floor is occupied by the Guild, and is fitted up as a lodging-room, while the upper stories, as far as the Guild has possession of them, are partly devoted to lodging-rooms and partly to a day nursery for the children of poor mothers who have no other place in which to leave their children while they themselves are at work. The rooms are fitted up in the plainest possible manner, and the only luxury apparent is absolute cleanliness.

The work has been started on the individual credit of Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, the President of St. Paul's Guild, and it is approved by Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., Rector of Trinity Church, and Rev. James Mulcahey, D. D., of St. Paul's Church. It is proposed however to appeal to the public to purchase tickets from the guild for ten cents each. These tickets are of two kinds, one kind being good for a meal, and the other for a night's lodging. The guild reserves to itself the privilege and responsibility of investigating the cases of the applicants who present these tickets, and promises in case the applicants be found unworthy to return the tickets to the original purchaser.

The place was opened on Dec. 29, and since that time 262 meals have been furnished and 72 lodgers have been accommodated. A record is kept of each applicant's name, nationality, and religion. The nursery will be opened in the course of a few days. A great portion of the plan described is only temporary, the intention being to establish in the coming Spring a permanent institution for improving the condition of the worthy poor. In this, it is desired to include a co-operative store on the same principles which have made such stores successful in England.

The Manager is desirous of obtaining work for the following persons, whose character he has investigated, and whom he finds deserving of aid: Richard Clancy, woolen spinner; William Birsch, laborer; Edward Rixon, laborer; Joseph Wysham, bookkeeper; Louis Martin, laborer; David Walker, warehouseman; David Buchanan, hotel servant; Joseph Twohey, carriage painter; ——— MacLaren, burnisher.

Those who are willing to aid in the Guild's work can purchase tickets at ten cents a piece at No. 140 Leonard street, or of the Almoner of St. Paul's Guild, No. 7 Church street, or of C. B. Boyd, Esq., Almoner of St. Augustine's Guild, No. 154 Bowery.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

During the last quarter of 1875 Postmaster James forwarded 1,945 letters that had been dropped in the Post Office without postage, paying this himself. They were addressed to Sisters of Charity, priests, bankers, and persons of more or less prominence, as well as newspapers and periodicals. Out of this number only ninety-three acknowledgments were received in return, though they were received in the cases of all newspapers and periodicals. One acknowledgment signed "Mamaroneck" enclosed a $10 bill toward a fund to continue the experiment, the writer stating that the letter forwarded to him was one of great importance, and many others returned thanks for the favor done.

THE BROOKLYN RING SUITS.

COMMISSIONER FOWLER PRESSING FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE IN HIS OWN CASE—MAYOR SCHROEDER'S COURSE.

The following papers were yesterday served on Mr. Parsons, the lawyer deputed by the Attorney General to prosecute the Brooklyn Ring suits. The service was made by Gen. Roger A. Pryor, counsel for William A. Fowler, Commissioner, and refer to the motion for a change of venue from New-York to Kings County in Mr. Fowler's case:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The People of the State of New-York against William C. Kingsley and Abner C. Keeney, William A. Fowler, Edward J. Lowber, and Archibald M. Bliss.

Please take notice that, on the annexed affidavit and on the summons and complaint and all the papers herein, I shall move the court, at a Special Term, at Chambers, to be held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the third Monday in January, 1876, at 12 M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order changing the place of trial of this action from the City and County of New-York to the County of Kings, and for such other and further relief as the court may deem proper.—Dated Jan. 6, 1876.

ROGER A. PRYOR,
Attorney for the defendant William A. Fowler.

To DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General, No. 56 Wall street, New-York City.

COMMISSIONER FOWLER'S AFFIDAVIT.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The People of the State of New-York against William C. Kingsley Abner C. Keeney, William A. Fowler, Edward J. Lowber, and Archibald M. Bliss.

County of Kings, ss.: William A. Fowler, being duly sworn, says: He is one of the defendants herein; that the summons and complaint were served on deponent the 21st of December, 1875, and that the deponent has not yet answered; that this action is brought against deponent for alleged acts done by him in virtue of his office; that at the time of the doing of said acts he was, and has been ever since, and is now, a public officer in and for the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings; that the alleged cause of this action arose in the County of Kings, and not elsewhere; that on the 24th day of December, 1875, he served on plaintiff's attorney a written demand in the words and figures following, viz.:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The People of the State of New-York against William C. Kingsley and Abner C. Keeney, William A. Fowler, Edward J. Lowber, and Archibald M. Bliss.—For and in behalf of the defendant, William A. Fowler, I demand that the place of trial of this action be changed to the proper county, namely, the County of Kings.—Dated Dec. 24, 1875.

ROGER A. PRYOR,
Attorney for the defendant William A. Fowler.

To HON. DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General, No. 56 Wall street, New-York City.

That no reply to said demand has been received, and the place of trial of this action has not been changed from the City and County of New-York; that of all the defendants herein, deponent alone is a public officer. That deponent has fully and fairly stated the case in this action to Roger A. Pryor, Esq., his counsel in this action, who resides at No. 157 Willow street, in the City of Brooklyn, and that he has good and substantial defense on the merits to the action, as he is advised by said counsel, after such statement made as aforesaid, and verily believes.

WILLIAM A. FOWLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1876.

JAMES PIERSON,
Notary Public, Kings County.

In case the motion is decided against him Mr. Parsons intends to take it to the Court of Appeals. Similar action will be taken by Gen. Pryor in the event of the decision being adverse to his client. It is probable that the answers of the defendants in the Ring suits will be served upon Mr. Parsons to-day.

Mayor Schroeder thinks that it would prejudice the case of Commissioner Fowler of the Board of City Works to suspend that official at present. If, however, prompt action is not taken by the prosecuting officer of the county Mr. Schroeder intimates that he will suspend Mr. Fowler from office pending the trial of the indictment found against him for black-mailing the gas companies.

THE BRITTON CASE—PAVEMENT FRAUDS.

A TIMES reporter learned last evening, on the best authority, that no formal action has been taken by the Tax-payers' Association in reference to the charges preferred against District Attorney Britton by twelve members of the Court of Sessions Grand Jury in November. The charges were, however, discussed in an informal way at a meeting of the association, and both Mr. Cothren and Mr. Parsons were authorized to communicate with the Attorney General in reference to them. So far neither of these gentlemen have taken any steps in the Britton case. The association is in sympathy with the jurors who sent the communication concerning Mr. Britton to the Governor, but it has taken no part in pushing those charges. A great deal of evidence has been collected, going to show fraud in connection with the patent pavements laid some years ago in Brooklyn, and when all the evidence is in possession of the lawyer employed by the association, civil action will be commenced against the persons suspected of fraud. It is not the purpose of the tax-payers at present to institute criminal proceedings against any of the persons suspected of defrauding the City, but it is quite probable that during the trial of the civil suits sufficient evidence will be adduced to warrant the Grand Jury in taking action. The papers in the new suits will not be ready for some time yet.

POST OFFICE ROBBERS CAUGHT.

On Monday afternoon Detectives Elder, Selleck, and Doyle, of the Central Office, arrested three young men, who gave their names as Michael Kelly, James Bradley, and William Dunn, and who, as the officers were informed, had endeavored to hire a lad to present a check at one of the Wall street banks for payment. They were taken to the Central Office and, on being searched, seven boxes of penknives, evidently the proceeds of a burglary, were found on their persons. They had doubtless succeeded in destroying the check before being arrested. On Tuesday they were taken to court, but as the owner of the knives could not be found, they were discharged for want of a complainant. After they had been discharged Mr. Gray, the Postmaster at Long Island City, called at Police Head-quarters, and on being shown the knives taken from the prisoners, which still remained in the possession of the Property Clerk, identified them as the property of the proprietor of the drug store located in the same building as the Post Office, and which were stolen from the store on the same night that the Post Office was entered and robbed of upward of three hundred letters. From this it was apparent that the men arrested by the detectives had been concerned in robbing the Post Office. Detective Selleck was detailed by Superintendent Walling to assist the Captain of the Long Island City Police in working up the case, and he succeeded yesterday in arresting two of the men, Bradley alias Connors and Dunn alias Wheatley, at their home in Long Island City. Wheatley was found concealed between two feather beds in his bedroom. On searching the house three checks taken from letters stolen from the Post Office were found. The prisoners were arraigned before a United States Commissioner in Brooklyn, and committed to the Raymond Street Jail for examination. The Police are still searching for Kelly, their confederate.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

The New-York Democratic County Committee (Anti-Tammany) have prepared a call for primaries, which will be issued to-morrow. It asks the Democratic electors who favor an honest, efficient, and economical administration of public affairs to meet on the 11th inst., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., and elect not less than five delegates from each election district to constitute in each Assembly district an Assembly District Committee for 1876. The Assembly District Committees are to meet in the several Assembly districts for organization at 8 o'clock P. M. on the 14th inst. In each Assembly district the Chairman of the District Committee for 1875 is to call the District Committee for 1876 to order and preside until a temporary organization is effected. Each District Committee, when permanently organized, is to elect as representatives to the County Committee two delegates for each election district in the Assembly district. The delegates so elected are to meet at Irving Hall at 8 o'clock P. M. on the 18th inst., to organize for 1876. As there are 562 election districts, there will be 1,124 delegates in the County Committee, making it larger than the Tammany General Committee, which admits one delegate for every 100 Tammany voters.

WHITEWASHING DONE CHEAPLY.

Henry Richardson, a negro whitewasher, living at No. 12 Jersey street, was called up before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with felonious assault. Assistant District Attorney Russell stated that Richardson had committed a brutal offense. He had, while under the influence of liquor, seized his wife Elizabeth, dragged her down a pair of stairs by the hair and kicked her, she being at the time in a delicate condition, inflicting injuries which subsequently caused her much suffering. Notwithstanding her cruel treatment, however, the poor wife had clung to her savage husband, and supplied him with food daily during his incarceration in the Tombs. She was perfectly convinced of his repentance, and had interceded daily for clemency on his behalf. Under the circumstances he felt inclined to ask the court to be merciful; and as Warden Quinn had expressed a wish that Richardson should be sent to serve out his sentence in the Tombs, where he had done good service as a whitewasher, would recommend that the prisoner be committed to that institution. Judge Sutherland acquiesced in Mr. Russell's views and said, "I sentence you to four months in the City Prison, where you can do a good deal of whitewashing, and I hope you will whitewash your character during your incarceration."

DETERMINED POLICE JUSTICES.

Justices Otterbourg and Kasmire, who of late have been presiding alternately at the Essex Market Police Court, having as yet failed to settle their difficulty with Sergeant Smith, of the court squad, the duty of serving warrants and preserving order in the court room yesterday devolved upon two Deputy Sheriffs and the interpreter. The Sergeant and his officers were present in the court for duty as usual, but not being called on to perform it, sat idly on the benches during the sessions. The two Justices remain firm to their original opinion, and express determination to maintain the position they assumed at the outset of the conflict.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The number of annual subscribers to THE TIMES, daily and weekly, who have sent in their names for the year 1876 is more than twice as large as has ever been known hitherto in the history of the paper.

A mass-meeting of working men and women will be held at Cooper Institute on Monday evening next. Mr. Peter Cooper is announced to preside.

Cyrille Dion has issued a challenge to any billiard player in America, but especially naming Albert Garnier, to play a 600-point three-ball game for $500 or $1,000 a side.

The annual banquet of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California will be given at the Sturtevant House, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, the twenty-eighth anniversary of the discovery of gold at Sutter's saw mill.

Christmas, according to the ancient chronology, which is at present recognized by the Eastern Church, was celebrated in this City yesterday with appropriate ceremonies at the Russo-Greek Chapel in Second avenue. At the services in the morning Rev. Nicolas Bjerring officiated as priest.

The fourth lecture of this Winter's course, established by the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, was delivered last night at Steinway Hall. The lecturer was Prof. Anthony, of Cornell University, and his subject was "Electricity as a Motive Force." The hall was crowded, and the lecturer was warmly received.

An amateur musical performance for the entertainment of the inmates of the City Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, took last evening in the theatre of the asylum building. The American Club, an amateur musical organization, rendered a long and varied programme, which was enjoyed heartily by the patients.

Catherine Debilins, aged thirty-eight, of No. 353 East Forty-sixth street, committed suicide yesterday by taking Paris green. Maurice Alexander, aged twenty-six, of No. 219 Madison street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking Paris green. He was attended by Police Surgeon Powell, and was soon pronounced out of danger.

Mr. Charles Waite, Jr., of the Brevoort House, has now become a partner in the Windsor Hotel, and will undoubtedly render that popular house a greater favorite than ever in the City. His knowledge of his business, and his great attention to the important matter of good cooking, will add much to the comfort of the numerous residents and visitors at the Windsor.

A day or two ago Mr. Stephen T. Baldwin, a guest at the Washington Hotel, gave a $100 bill to Nellie Coppin, a servant, to get changed. The woman kept the money, refusing to give any account of it to the owner. He preferred a charge of larceny against her, but Justice Duffy, before whom the case was brought at the Yorkville Police Court, deciding that she was simply guilty of a breach of trust, discharged her.

The Liberal Republican General Committee met last night, at No. 1,266 Broadway, and organized for 1876 by the election of Benjamin F. Manierre as President, Asher Barnett and James A. Colvin as Secretaries, and Christopher Pullman as Treasurer. Gen. John Cochrane offered resolutions, which were adopted, commending the National Administration for its action in relation to Cuban affairs, and claiming that the policy now pursued was suggested by the Liberals in 1873.

In accordance with the arrangement which was entered into at the meeting held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad on Monday last, the rates of charges on westward-bound freight has been restored to the old basis of seventy-five cents from New-York to Chicago. The necessary orders to effect that result were issued yesterday, and will take effect on Monday next. This arrangement simply restores the rates of freight to the same basis which they occupied previous to Dec. 22, at which time they were reduced to thirty cents.

The Committee on Rules and Discipline of the Board of Police held a meeting yesterday, Commissioner Erhardt presiding, for the purpose of taking into consideration the controversy at present existing between the Magistrates at the Essex Market Police Court and Sergeant Smith, in command of the Police force detailed at that court. Mr. McLean, counsel to the Board of Police, stated that he was not prepared to give his opinion on the subject, and the matter was deferred until to-day. A resolution was adopted asking the opinion of the counsel as to the powers of the board as at present constituted to dispose of business left in an unfinished condition by their predecessors. Commissioners Smith, Wheeler, and Erhardt presided at the Police trials yesterday afternoon, but none of the cases heard were of public interest.

BROOKLYN.

During the week ending Jan. 1 there were 257 deaths reported to the Board of Health. Of these 62 were occasioned by small-pox and 26 by diphtheria.

A subcommittee of the Tax-payers' Association are considering the charges brought against District Attorney Britton by twelve members of the Court of Sessions Grand Jury for November last.

The Tax-payers' Association of the Sixteenth Ward indorse the recommendation of Mayor Schroeder to reduce the salaries of city officials where such reduction can be safely made, and to abolish the triple-headed commission.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday a protest was presented from the Shipowners' Association of the State of New-York against the payment of the fee on ship permits demanded by the board. It is claimed by the protestants that the fee is a local tax upon commerce, and hence unconstitutional.

Mrs. Rubenstein, the wife of P. Nathan Rubenstein, who is awaiting trial in Raymond Street Jail for the murder of his cousin, Sarah Alexander, arrived in New-York from Germany on Wednesday. Yesterday she visited the Central Office in this City, and had a long interview with Superintendent Campbell and District Attorney Britton, after which she visited her husband, from whom she has been separated for five years.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Trustees of Edgewater yesterday commenced the issue of bonds of $100 each, to cover the indebtedness of the village.

Four ferries are now run between Staten Island and New-York, making about forty trips daily, and yet the people complain that they do not have sufficient accommodations.

The Commissioners appointed by the County Court to open Goodhue avenue, New-Brighton, met at the village hall yesterday to hear complaints. The assessment roll, which has for several days been on file with the village Clerk, shows the estimated cost of the road to be $20,000.

Some of the prominent tax-payers of Middletown have called a public meeting, to be held at Giesser's Hall, Stapleton, for the purpose of organizing a Tax-payer's Union for that town, to consider its general financial condition, and to devise some means, if possible to lessen the burden of taxes. Some action will probably also be taken regarding the course of the Supervisors in passing the $10,000 gas bill against the town after the matter had been decided by the Court of Appeals against the Gas Company.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Town Council of Union Hill have ordered another investigation of the town's finances. This will make the third in six weeks.

James Hand, the Tax Commissioner of Paterson, who was removed by the Board of Aldermen about a week ago, was arraigned in court yesterday and pleaded not guilty to six indictments charging him with fraud. Edward H. Eskins, his clerk, was arraigned with him on one of the indictments, and entered a similar plea. They gave bail to appear for trial.

The Republican members of the Newark Board of Aldermen held another caucus Thursday and decided upon incumbents for all the offices in their gift, with the exception of City Surveyor. Ex-Police Justice Mills is to be Chief of Police, Stephen Wilson Superintendent of the Alms-house, and Bernard Janssen Police Justice for the Second Precinct.

It is rumored in railroad circles that the Erie and Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Companies intend to make a joint purchase of a large tract of land at the western terminus of the tunnel, for the purpose of erecting large machine shops, warehouse, &c. The Hudson Tunnel Company will locate their shops and warehouses half a mile further south in case the decision of the Court of Appeals should be favorable and they are allowed to construct the tunnel.

A young woman giving her name as Lizzie Holtslander was arrested in Jersey City Wednesday night on suspicion of being a thief. She had thirty-one pawn-tickets for jewelry and wearing apparel in her possession. Yesterday morning she told Justice Keese that she had no home and no means of earning a livelihood, and that her brother was sent to prison, which caused their home to be broken up. She said the pawned articles belonged to herself, and Justice Keese discharged her.

For some time past rumors have been circulated very freely in Paterson that Rev. August C. Stange, Pastor of the Second German Presbyterian Church, on Broadway, near Main street, Paterson, had been guilty of criminal intimacy with Mrs. Pfannebecker, wife of one of his parishioners. During the past few days the rumors have assumed such a shape that Mr. Stange felt himself compelled to take some action in the premises, and yesterday he decided to sever his pastoral connection with the church until the rumors can be investigated by the Presbytery.

The canal boat N. Lee, which was run into and sunk about two months ago off Pier No. 1, New-York, by an unknown schooner, has floated over to the New-Jersey side, and will be raised this afternoon. A diver went down to ascertain her location, and saw the body of the Captain's wife, who, with her daughter, aged eleven years, was drowned by the sinking of the boat. The Captain, Hobart Cooper, and his son saved themselves by jumping on another boat. The body or bodies will be taken to Hall's Morgue, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Gannon. The body of Mrs. Cooper is very much swollen and nibbled by fish.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Georgia, for Charleston.—L. Howard, John Nix, F. Nix, J. Jones, A. Bennett, P. K. Sleyert, W. R. Robeson, W. P. Walley, C. S. Brown, E. Seward, E. N. Tourlelett and wife, W. F. Fields, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. P. F. Peake, G. P. Peake, M. Godber, T. Shipman, C. Davis, J. D. Strong, J. Blakeley and wife, Miss Blakeley, Mrs. Hitchcox, Miss Hitchcox, A. F. Colony and wife, H. Colony, Mrs. S. B. Bell, C. D. Miner and wife, W. Braman, Mrs. Beckert, S. Harnold, Miss Welch, Miss Gregory, Miss Kennedy, S. Levine, M. Front, D. F. Bates, J. Macnally, M. Kelly, R. Kelly, S. Mitchell, Miss Lee, H. Drernes, W. Kuinne, M. Korniskie and children, M. Boniseo and children, R. B. Goolard, J. Reynolds, A. Colony.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—Edward Johnson, H. H. Witherstine, F. Dayton, Thomas Tilden, N. A. James, Dr. W. J. McDermott, Frank McDermott, M. Kane, Pliny White, G. V. D. Conover and wife, Miss Mary F. Platner, Mrs. C. Harlow, W. C. Harlow, E. W. Durkee, Mrs. T. Bulkley and maid, Mrs. E. R. Durkee, T. D. James, T. D. James, Jr., Mrs. O. E. Austin, D. McDowell, Theodore Wentz, A. Heslden, A. S. Kronn, James Fitzgerald, William English, George C. Miller, John Johnson, D. S. Waugh, Joseph S. Merrick.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—J. H. Piedra, Abraro Pinora, J. A. Mills, J. H. Slaughter, Jose Huestemasdia, Elias Bynton, Stephen Lightbourne, Benjamin Haves, Lewis Ross, Daniel B. Godfrey, George Walker, Leven Elligood, C. T. Schults, C. Camacho, F. A. Sawyer, Mrs. Dolores, Garcia y Fizuerra, Charles H. H. Sayre, J. S. Billings, George Moore, Coleman S. Sharp, Charles D. Ross, George W. Gibbs, Alfred Smith.

In steam-ship City of Montreal from Liverpool.—R. Brimer, W. Wilkinson, H. Walls, F. Machayo, Mrs. Machayo, H. Sowarts, Karl Lepper, Peter Olken, Mrs. Olken.

In steam-ship Anchoria, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Philip, Mr. Coats, Mr. Beer, Mr. Macdougal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:24 | Sun sets....4:50 | Moon sets..3:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:21 | Gov. Island..4:10 | Hell Gate...5:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; W. P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Gen. Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Hatteras, Mankin, Fernandina, via Port Royal, Herm. Gelpcke; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; City of New-York, Zimmerman, Havana, Cuba, F. Alexandre & Sons; Salier, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Richard Pearse, (Br.,) Bartaby, Morgan and Broad Pill, Bristol, Eng., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lelmia, Davis, Matanzas, Cuba, Brett Son & Co.; Constance, (Br.,) McGirr, St. Johns, N. F., Heuiett & Torrance.

Brigs Eastern Star, Foster, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Thomas Turull, McConnel, Arroyo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schrs. Mary J. Fisher, Camp, Philadelphia, Penn., Cartwright & Doyle; Idaho, Jamison, Wood's Hole, Mass., Joseph S. Cottrell & Co.; Julia R. Floyd, Gaskins, Georgetown and Pott Bluff, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Pilot's Bride, Eldridge, Havana, Cuba, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Maud Seward, Applegarth, Baltimore, Md., W. Chalmers; Mark Pendleton, Scott, San Domingo City, J. De Rivera & Co.; J. C. Nash, Crowley, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Ray; Frank Walter, Saxton, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Evans, Cape Hayti, Dec. 21, Port au Prince 26th, St. Marc 28th, Gonaives 30th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Statesman, (Br.,) Valiant, Marseilles Nov. 33, Messina Dec. 1, Palermo 4th, Valencia 9th, Malaga 15th, and Gibraltar 20th, with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia.

Ship John C. Gaunt, (of Liverpool,) Jeffreys, Manilla July 4 and Cebu Sept. 6, with sugar to C. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 29, St. Helena Nov. 18, and crossed the equator Dec. 14 in lon. 32.

Ship Edith, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Rogers, Antwerp Oct. 9, via Sydney, C. B., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Adolph Engler, Strout, Genoa 80 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Philips & Sons. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 17.

Bark Dronning Sophie, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Bremen 44 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark East Lomond, (of London) Brown, Singapore July 30, via Penang Aug. 19, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 2, St. Helena 19th, and crossed the equator Dec. 5, in lon. 31 08 W.; Oct. 16th, lat. 27 06 S., lon. 48 42 E., spoke ship Melrose, from Calcutta, for Boston, 48 ds. out.

Bark Brothers, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Pratt, Liverpool Oct. 9, in ballast to Boyd & Hencken. Had strong westerly gales; lost and split sails.

Bark Catherine Leed, (of Perth,) Leed, Rio Janeiro, 41 ds., with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 13, in lon. 35 W.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Lanfare, Martinique 11 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Vittoria, (Ital.,) Demartino, Bordeaux 33 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Argus, (of Dundee,) Scott, Malaga 38 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Henderson Bros. Dec. 20, lat. 30 08, lon. 54, had a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., during which stove bulwarks, lost a boat, and carried away fore and maintopsail.

Brig Helen A. Holmes, (of Kingston,) Mass, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator Dec. 14, in lon. 36, W.

Brig Wolfville, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Bartling, Zante 75 ds., with currants to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 22. Dec. 15, lat. 24 16, lon. 40 45, spoke Italian bark Tride, from Antwerp for Delaware Breakwater, 43 ds. out.

Brig Martha, Wiley, St. Johns, P. R., Dec. 25, in ballast to E. Sanchez y Dolz.

Schr. Jesse Caril, Underhill, Para 19 ds., with rubber to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Maggie Masters, (of St. John, N. B.,) Masters, Greytown, Nic., 28 ds., with rubber and hides to Strout Bros. & Co.—vessel to Boneville & Edgett.

Schr. Mary L. Peters, (of Boston,) York, Leghorn 50 ds., with mdse. to G. B. Fabricotti—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Ellen Maria, Look, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. Jan. 4, off Cape Henlopen, lost foretopmast and foremast head in a storm; Jan. 6, in collision with schr. Mary L. Peters, had mainsail torn and sail on starboard quarter carried away.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Hatch, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit and nuts to E. Puig—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Jan. 1, lat. 30, lon. 74 30, passed some wrecked material. Left in port, schrs. Azelda and Laura, Washington, and Carrie Bonnell.

Schr. Starlight, Blanford, Calais, with lumber to Church & Reeves.

Schr. Henry, Faulkenham, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. William L. Van Name, Reed, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Stanley, Clark, Bristol.

Schr. Emma Crosby, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Wright, Collins, Providence.

Schr. Lucia B. Ives, Hatch, Lynn.

Schr. Harper, Connors, Rockport.

Schr. Mary G. Curren, McMillan, Baltimore, to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. J. B. Carrington, Barker, Baltimore.

Schr. Harry Davey, King, Baltimore.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Faulkenburg, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Salier, for Bremen; City of New-York, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Imbro, for Norfolk; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

Ship Jane Law, for Liverpool.

Barks Olustee, for Adelaide; Ruma and Ornen, for Cork, for orders.

Brigs John Mason, for Jeremie; Curacoa, for Curacoa.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The light-ship "Wreck of the Scotland," which broke from her moorings on the 24th ult., has been replaced on her station.

A. C. RHIND.
Captain United States Navy, Light-house Inspector Third District.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 1.—Arr. brig Edith Mary, Kingston, Jam.; 3d, schr. Hortensia, Larabee, Machias, Me.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Arr. steamer C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans.

Sld. 4th, schr. A. B. Perry, Look, New-York.

MATANZAS, Jan. 4.—Arr. Schr. Grace Bradley, Turner, Newport, G. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 6.—Arr. brig Premier, (Br.,) Wilson, Sydney.

Brig Conquest, for ——, has put back; cause not stated.

Cld. brig Chevoit, (Br.,) Carter, Cardenas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Sld. Canessa Padre, Pater, Capt. Gladulich, Consiglio, Anna Rich, Valero, Kalstad, Kate Harding, Kate, Incarnata, Monte Carmilo.

Arr. out on the 29th inst., Martha J. Brady.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Gutenberg, off Dungeness; Christopher Columbus, John Gibson, Theodore.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Edmund, in the Channel; Royal Edward, Baron Blantyre, Ravenscrag.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., Turker, Dolphin, Galveston, and Lawrence Brown.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—The steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, of the Anchor Line, from New-York Dec. 25, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day. Her usual place of call is at Moville, but as she brought the mails from America for England, she touched at this port in order to land them.

HAVRE, Jan. 6.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Pereire, Capt. Danre, from New-York via Plymouth, Eng., arr. here to-day.

THE
BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
5th av. and 50th st.,
Will be open for the reception of guests on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876.

CATARRH

OBSERVATIONS ON ITS NATURE, SYMPTOMS, EFFECTS, AND CURE.

BY DR. LIGHTHILL, NO. 212 5TH AV.

Among the list of chronic diseases which affect the human frame Catarrh is the one most prevalent, most offensive, most productive of discomfort, and most liable to a variety of dangerous and distressing complications.

Thousands are annually hasted to a premature grave from its pernicious effects, and no doubt thousands are this moment slowly perishing under its fatal influence, ignorant of the cause of their declining health. It was, in fact, the destructive influence of this disease and its alarming prevalence that first attracted the writer's attention, and it is with pardonable pride that he here refers to the fact of having been the first physician who made this disease a special study, and originated a system of treatment calculated to effect a radical and permanent cure.

Discharge from the Head.

Catarrh manifests itself by a discharge from the head, varying in its nature in different cases, and even in the same individual at different times. It may be a thin, colorless, acrid fluid, or a glairy, starch-like substance; generally, however, it is a thick, purulent, or muco-purulent matter, either greenish yellow or of a deep green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with blood. So copious and offensive is the discharge in many cases that the patient feels as though the whole head was in a state of corruption.

"Hawking."

Much of the discharge passes backward into the throat or collects as a tough, viscid phlegm behind and above the soft palate, in the passage between the throat and head, creating a constant and almost irresistible desire to obtain relief by "hawking," a practice characteristic of catarrh, and as embarrassing to the one affected as it is disagreeable to those around. Often the phlegm is so tenacious that the most persistent and exhaustive efforts fail to dislodge it until some food or stimulant is swallowed.

Again the offensive matter deposits itself in the nasal cavities in the shape of dry, hard crusts, which, in some cases, accumulate to such an extent as to form a regular plug, obstructing breathing, and producing serious discomfort. This condition is indicative of ulceration which in time may destroy the bony structure of the nose, and produce its subsequent flattening.

Offensive Breath.

The breath is always tainted, and sometimes is so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others, and cases are occasionally met with in which the stench is really overpowering, and sufficiently fetid to poison the atmosphere of a whole room. Thus a person affected with Catarrh lives continually in an impure atmosphere of his own surrounding, and inhales a poisonous effluvia with every breath.

OTHER DISCOMFORTS.

In many cases the nose is stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable "stuffy" sensation in the head, accompanied by occasional violent and prolonged paroxysms of sneezing. Again, a distressing feeling of fullness or compression is experienced above and between the eyes, or pain manifests itself in the face, forehead, temples, or on the top or back of the head, sometimes of so severe a character that it is mistaken for neuralgia. The sense of smell is generally blunted or entirely lost, and taste may become similarly affected.

The voice is husky or of a nasal character, while oftentimes there is a continual hoarseness, accompanied by more or less cough, excessive debility and emaciation. Indeed, in some instances the loss of flesh is so considerable and progressive as to suggest the existence of tubercular disease, and not a few cases of Catarrh that have come under my notice have been regarded as Consumption, and so treated by unwary or inexperienced practitioners.

Deafness and Noises in the Head.

Catarrh is one of the most frequent causes of deafness. Scarcely any one afflicted with this disease for any length of time retains a normal acuteness of the hearing power. With some the hearing suffers at first only by spells, while in others the hearing grows indistinct without the appearance of any premonitory symptoms, the deafness increasing gradually, until all useful hearing is lost. Noises in the head of every conceivable description often add materially to the existing distress.

Development of Consumption.

As the disease fastens itself upon its victim, one after another of the vital powers give way. The patient loses flesh and strength, is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual facility, is depressed in spirits, and inclined to drowsiness and sleep; the memory is weakened, and its permanent impairment seriously threatened.

The mucous membranes become morbidly sensitive, and in spite of the utmost care becomes affected from the slightest causes, so that at last even a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and gives rise to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subject to frequent and repeated colds, each one aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse, and attacking a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the Catarrh spreads from organ to organ, until it finally reaches the lungs and produces Consumption. It would indeed be a blessing to humanity if every one would learn and remember the lesson which experience teaches us daily: THAT TO NEGLECT THE PROPER TREATMENT OF CATARRH IS TO DIE WITH CONSUMPTION.

An experience of over twenty years, devoted chiefly to the study and investigation of Catarrh, and aided by recent discoveries of the most important nature, enables Dr. Lighthill to effect radical and permanent cures in the most obstinate cases. In proof of this assertion hundreds of testimonials of cures from prominent and well-known residents of New-York may be seen at his office,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV., COR. 26TH STREET.

Office hours from 9 till 12.